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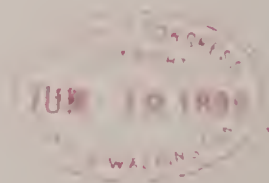
CONTAINING
Memoirs, and Engravings and Etchings
OF
Representative Americans

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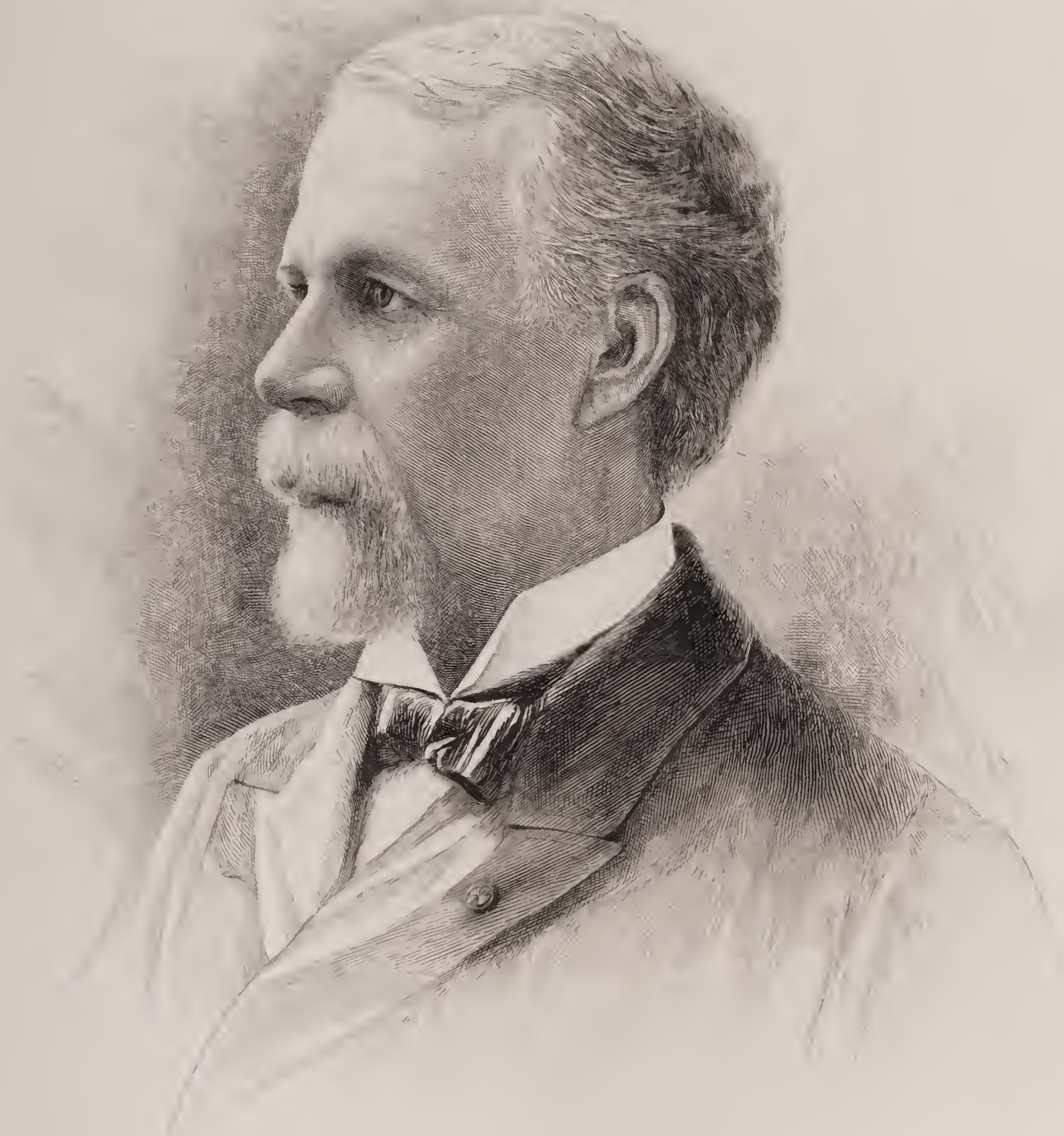
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R. A. Hege

RUSSELL A. ALGER,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



RUSSELL A. ALGER was born in the township of Lafayette, Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, being the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger.

The Alger family in America is of English extraction, the first of that name to emigrate hither having come from England in 1759. From him the subject of this sketch is descended and, still more remotely, through distinguished English channels, from William the Conqueror. John Alger, the great-grandfather of Russell A., participated in many battles of the Revolutionary war. On his maternal side our subject looks back upon a long array of equally notable personages, his mother being a descendant in direct line of Robert Moulton, who arrived in Massachusetts in 1627, in charge of a vessel laden with valuable ship-building material, bringing with him a number of skilled ship-carpenters. The first sea-going vessel built in Massachusetts was constructed under his supervision. The Moulton family is not only numerous, but remarkably distinctive.

Early in the present century the Algers settled in Ohio, and the family participated in the infantile struggles of that now great state. The boyhood of Russell A. was passed in that round of labor, schooling and recreation common to all, but at the age of twelve he was, by the death of his parents, left dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood, as well as for the support of a younger brother and sister. He lost no time in securing employment, and accepted a position on a farm at Richfield, Ohio, where he remained nine years, securing such educational discipline as was possible during the winter months at a neighboring academy. An unusual aptness for study soon secured him a position as teacher, but he continued his farm work during the summer months.

In March, 1857, he took up the study of law, entering the office of Wolcott & Upson, at Akron, Ohio, and in 1859 he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio, and removed to Cleveland, where he found employment in the office of Otis, Coffinberry & Wyman. After but a few months his health became impaired, owing to close confinement and arduous study, and he was compelled to abandon his legal ambition. Subsequently he removed to Michigan and located at Grand Rapids, where he engaged in lumbering. Success was rapidly crowning his efforts when the great civil war broke out, and in August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry, but was commissioned captain when his regiment was mustered into service and was assigned to command of Company C. The record of his army service as given by Adjutant-General Robertson's "Michigan in the War," being the official record of its troops, is as follows: "Captain Second Cavalry, September, 2, 1861; Major, April 2, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner in action at Booneville, Mississippi, July 1, 1862; escaped July 1, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Michigan Cavalry, October 16, 1862; Colonel Fifth Michigan Cavalry, February 28, 1863; wounded in action at Boonesboro, Maryland, July 8, 1863; resigned September 20, 1864, and honorably discharged. Brevet Brigadier-General United States volunteers for gallant and meritorious services, to rank from the battle of Trevilian Station, Virginia, June 11, 1864. Brevet Major-General United States volunteers, June 11, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war." From private to brevet major-general in so short a time is indeed a creditable record. The advancement did not come through

favoritism but because each promotion was honestly and gallantly won. The qualities that had distinguished him in civil life were brought into play in the field, and made him one to whom others naturally turned in hours of emergency or danger. The limits of space preclude giving a detailed history of General Alger's army career and relating all the stirring events of danger and heroism that are woven therein. In the earlier years of the rebellion he was active in the south and west, but the larger portion of his service was with the Army of the Potomac. As colonel of the Fifth Michigan he entered Gettysburg on June 28, 1863, his being the first Union regiment to reach the village, and the ovation which he and his men received from the loyal citizens still there he regards as one of the brightest incidents of his military career. One of the most important engagements in which General Alger participated was the battle of Booneville, July 1, 1862, at which time he was serving as captain of Company C, Second Michigan Cavalry. General Chalmers, with five thousand mounted Confederates—representing nine regiments—made an attack upon Booneville, which was held by Colonel Sheridan, who, though in command of the Second Brigade of the Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi, had with him at the time of the attack but two small regiments, the Second Michigan Cavalry and the Second Iowa Cavalry, numbering in all less than nine hundred men, the



RESIDENCE OF R. A. ALGER, DETROIT.

former of which was armed with sabres, Colt's revolvers and revolving carbines. So great was the heroism displayed by these two regiments that General Chalmers was led to believe that he had been deceived in the strength of the enemy, supposing the slaughter accomplished by the Michigan regiment with their carbines must certainly be the work of an infantry brigade. Each time he advanced he was met by six shots from each carbine, which had the effect of checking the advance. Sheridan, with his little body of men, was in danger of being surrounded and captured, so he decided on sending out ninety picked men in command of Captain Alger to make a circuit of the enemy and charge upon the rear "with sabres and cheers." This had the desired effect, for as soon as Captain Alger and his men charged upon the reserve of the enemy, numbering at least two thousand men, they broke and fled, as did also the force directly in front of Sheridan, leaving one hundred and twenty-five of their comrades dead upon the field. The Second Michigan, which had borne the burden of the fight, lost forty-one, dead and wounded.

In the official reports of engagements, Colonel Alger was frequently mentioned for distinguished services,—notably by Custer in his report on the battle of Gettysburg. On July 8, 1863, he was seriously wounded in a hot fight near Boonesboro, Maryland, and did not resume service until September. He served with marked distinction during the campaigns of 1863-64, taking part in all the

engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and with his brigade accompanied General Sheridan to the Shenandoah valley in 1864. Of Colonel Alger's famous charge at Trevilian Station, while in command of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, June 11, 1864, General Sheridan in his official report makes the following statement: "The cavalry engagement of the Eleventh and Twelfth was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy—my loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They are principally from the fifth Michigan Cavalry. This regiment, Colonel Russell A. Alger commanding, gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred prisoners, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up." In all General Alger participated in sixty-six battles and skirmishes and by bravery and faithfulness merited the distinction which he acquired.

At the close of the war he returned to Michigan, and early in 1866 located at Detroit, where in 1867 he established himself in business, as a member of the firm of Moore, Alger & Company, dealers in pine lands and lumber. This was soon changed to Moore & Alger, and when that firm was subsequently dissolved, a new one, known as R. A. Alger & Company, was organized, and was afterward merged into the corporation of Alger, Smith & Company, of which General Alger became, and has ever since continued, president and principal stockholder. This is one of the leading lumber concerns in the country and transacts an enormous and profitable business. In addition to the foregoing General Alger is president of the Manistique Lumbering Company and several other minor lumbering and mining companies. He is a director in the Detroit National Bank, the State Savings Bank and the Volunteer Iron Company, while his capital is represented in many other prominent industries,—notably on the Pacific coast.

While making no ostentatious profession of religion, General Alger is a firm believer in the doctrine of Christianity as taught by the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member, and is a liberal contributor to the Fort Street Presbyterian church, which he and his family attend, and of which they are all members.

As is well known, he is one of the most prominent members of the political party which was born in the inspiring sentiments of free soil and free men, yet he never could be induced to allow the use of his name for any political office until 1884, when he was elected a delegate to the national Republican convention, in Chicago. In the same year he was nominated as his party's candidate for governor of Michigan, and was elected by a plurality of three thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, thus returning the state to Republican rule. His predecessor was a Democrat. As chief executive of a great state his administration compares favorably with that of any of Michigan's governors. In a work of this kind it is impossible to dwell at any length upon the details of his gubernatorial career. At the expiration of the term for which he was elected he absolutely declined a renomination, as his personal business demanded his entire time and attention.

At the national Republican convention in 1888 General Alger was among the most prominent of the presidential candidates, and as ballot after ballot was taken and counted he increased his strength to one hundred and forty-three votes, until the sixth ballot, when a break was made in the ranks of his followers, and General Harrison, then second choice, was brought forward and received the nomination. In the fall of the same year General Alger's name headed the list of presidential electors from his state.

The General is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of Fairbanks Post, No. 17, G. A. R., of Detroit. Ever since his initiation as a member of the Grand Army he has been an enthusiastic worker. Several times he represented his post in the department encampments, and at the national encampment held at Milwaukee, in 1889, was unanimously and without opposition elected national commander-in-chief. For his old comrades-in-arms he has a warm and loyal attachment, which is as warmly and loyally reciprocated. He takes a special interest in boys, especially in newsboys, and as president of the National Waif-Saving Association has done much toward ameliorating their condition. To the newsboys of Detroit must be given the credit of starting the expression "He's all right," that was heard at the national convention of 1888, and afterward became a catchword the country over. Other candidates have used it, but it was originally applied to General Alger and belongs to him.

General Alger was married in Grand Rapids, April 2, 1861, to Miss Annette H. Henry, daughter of W. G. Henry, of that city. Of the nine children born to them five are living, the eldest daughter being the wife of Henry D. Sheldon of Detroit and the second of William E. Bailey of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The eldest son, Russell A. Alger, Jr., married Miss Marion Jarves, daughter of Deming and Josephine Jarves of Detroit. The Alger residence in Detroit is one of the handsomest in that city and is a centre of cordial hospitality.

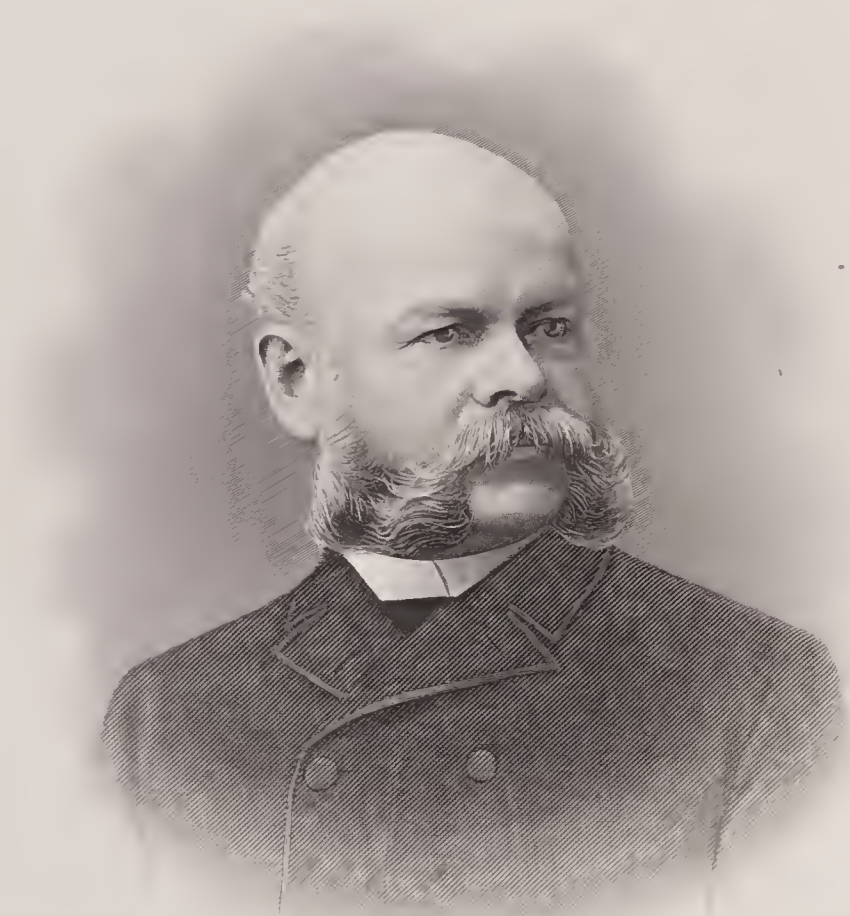
General Alger is endowed with one of those clear, comprehensive minds which pierces through a maze of difficulties and sees the path by which prosperity is secured. The soul of honor himself, he abhors anything mean or equivocating. What he says he stands by, and everyone who knows him recognizes this fact. There have been no lucky "windfalls" in his career; it has all been molded of the same elements, each portion bound by natural relation to what has gone before. In early youth he had nothing on which to rely but his own resources of mind and character. The friends which he never failed to find—and of whom no man has more—have been attracted to him by his own merits. No one has owed less in early life to what is termed good fortune. Every advancing step has been the legitimate result of foresight, integrity and cheerful labor. His prosperity is owing to years of persevering industry, to his uprightness and to a native good sense and soundness of judgment which would have made him successful in any vocation that he might have chosen. He never invested a dollar in speculation, and upon this subject he once said to a friend: "I believe the thing to do is to carry on business in such a way as to employ laboring men in large numbers, helping develop the state and building up its industries, and so being of some use not only to my-



LIBRARY IN RESIDENCE OF R. A. ALGER.

self but to the community. I have never believed that stock speculations or purchasing and selling 'futures' on any of the necessities of life was a legitimate business. I have always tried to make my word my bond and any intimation I might make my word. I claim it is the highest compliment that can be paid to any man to say that he has the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he lives, and I have even more pride in the kindly regard shown me by the people of Detroit and Michigan than

of any other success in life." And yet General Alger might, like some men, possess all the qualities necessary to achieve pecuniary success without having personal popularity. It is not such a rare thing in this country for a poor boy to become a prosperous man, to accumulate a large property, and to acquire and retain a commanding influence in the business world. Most men who fight their way from poverty to wealth, from obscurity to distinction, are apt to retain some marks of the conflict. They are apt to be hard and grasping, even if not sordid and unscrupulous, but General Alger is a remarkable instance of a man who has achieved great success without paying the price at which it is so often bought. His title to the hearts of his fellow men is founded upon qualities that lie outside of his calling, and has no other relation to his prosperity than that this has enabled him to display them on a higher scale, and in a more prominent sphere. His kindness and generosity are as salient and conspicuous traits of his character as his sagacity, his judgment, his enterprise and his perseverance. It is hardly necessary to say that the life of such a man, blessed as he is with ample means, is marked by a constant succession of kind acts. His bounty flows out in all directions. No man has a better sense of the true value of wealth, and no man ever contrived to exact and impart from it a greater amount of happiness.



Warner Van Norden

WARNER VAN NORDEN,

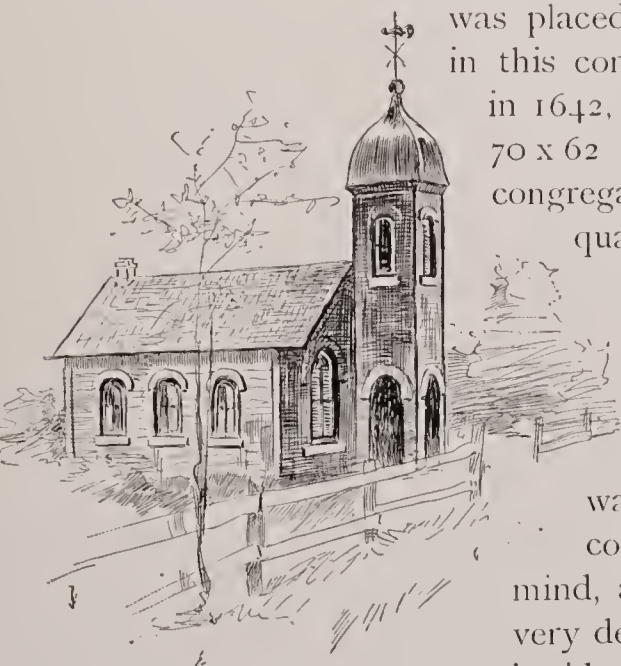
NEW YORK CITY.



WARNER VAN NORDEN belongs to one of the oldest families in the United States. He and his ancestors have lived in New York city, an unbroken line, since 1633—two hundred and sixty-three years, a record with few parallels. On his father's side he is a representative of an ancient family from the Netherlands, which settled in the colony of New York early in its history, the Van Nordens being one of the noble houses of Holland. The first of the family to come to this country was from the province of Utrecht, and this ancestor married here a lady of similar name, from the town of Norden, in East Friesland. This couple owned and occupied a house at the corner of Broad and Marketfield streets in New York city. Descended through his mother from Domine Everardus Bogardus, the first regularly settled pastor of the oldest Protestant church in the United States, Mr. Van Norden inherits much of the courage, fortitude and indomitable energy of his learned progenitor. Lamb's History of New York says of Domine Bogardus: "He was a man of a certain order of talent in large measure, and was honored for his piety. He was large, graceful, sinewy, strong, with a fine, broad, open, frank face, high cheek-bones, a dark, piercing eye and mouth expressive of the very electricity of good humor, which was partly hidden, however, by a beard cut in the peculiar fashion prescribed for ecclesiastics during the reign of Henry IV of France. He was not without prominent faults. He had a hot and hasty temper, was brusque in his manner, and addicted to high living; but he was greatly superior in mind and character to Van Twiller (the governor), and his sterling qualities stood out in such bold relief that now, at the very mention of his name, a figure seems to leap forth from the midst of centuries, instinct with hearty, vigorous life. Fearless in the performance of his own duties, he never allowed any failure on the part of others to pass by unreprieved. In several instances the governors in authority were severely castigated from the sacred desk." The church over which he presided was located within the fort (now the Battery), at the end of New York island, and in front of the same

was placed a stone with the inscription noted in this connection. The building was erected in 1642, being constructed of stone and being 70 x 62 feet in dimensions. Previously the congregation had worshipped in temporary quarters. A sketch reproduction of this historical building is appropriately introduced in this review.

The wife of this same Domine Bogardus, and ancestress of Mr. Van Norden, was the famous Anneke Jans, the owner of the estate now claimed by Trinity church. This property, worth a vast sum, has for two centuries been claimed by her heirs. "She was a small, well formed woman, with delicate features, transparent complexion, and bright, beautiful, dark eyes. She had a well balanced mind, a sunny disposition, winning manners and a kind heart; and became very dear to the people of the church over which her husband was pastor, besides being a distinguished and valuable counselor to her own numerous family of children."



DOMINE EVERARDUS BOGARDUS' CHURCH,
NEW YORK, 1642.

AN. DOM. MDCXLII.

W. KIEFT, Dir. Gen.

Beest de Gemeente dese
tempel doen bouwen.

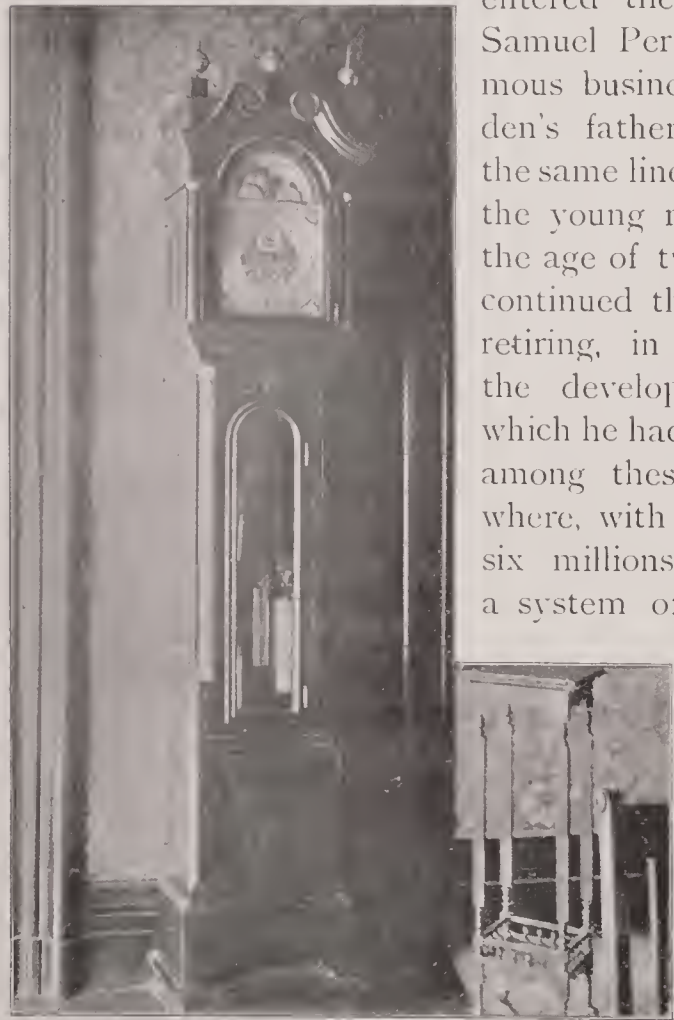
Another of Mr. Van Norden's ancestors was Dr. Johannes Mousnier de La Montagnie, "a learned and highly bred French Huguenot," originally of Saintonge in France, who, in youth, had fled to Holland, from religious persecution, and was registered as a student, November 19, 1619, in the University of Leyden, at the age of twenty-four. He married Rachel De Forest on the 12th of December, 1626, and came to New Amsterdam early in the year 1637. "His parents belong to the *ancienne noblesse* of France—a fact which he took pains neither to promulgate nor conceal, but which might have revealed itself in a thousand ways, even if his unusual accomplishments and elegant manners had not won universal admiration. He was a widower with four interesting children, upon whom he bestowed great care and affection. He gave them lessons daily and perfected their education in such a masterly manner that his three daughters grew up to be the most attractive women of their day in the province, and his son became a man of fortune and position." (Lamb's History of New York.) De La Montagnie was chief counselor and prime minister to Governor Kieft, and vice director of the colony with Petrus Stuyvesant. He was ruler of Fort Orange (now Albany, the capital of the State of New York) and the contiguous territory, when the province was conquered by the English, in 1664.



WARNER VAN NORDEN AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Delanoys were also ancestors of Mr. Van Norden, and one of them, Peter, was the first mayor of New York elected by the people (1689). Other New York families with whom Mr. Van Norden is connected by blood and marriage ties are the Roomes, Kiersteds, Kips, Van Nests, Waldrons, De Forests, Beekmans and Vermilyes. His great-great-grandfather, Adriance Hoghland, once owned all the land now occupied by Riverside Park and Drive and long known as the DeKay farm.

Born at 173 Franklin street, in the city of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1841, the subject of our sketch grew up in the society and amid the traditions of old New York, the provincial city that has passed away, to be supplanted by the great metropolis of to-day. Educated in the old university, till recently standing opposite the Washington Parade Ground, he was prepared for mercantile life, and



OLD FAMILY CLOCK IN DINING ROOM OF WARNER VAN NORDEN'S RESIDENCE

entered the large establishment of Mr. Samuel Perry, then conducting an enormous business in produce. Mr. Van Norden's father had long been a merchant in the same line. Promotion was rapid, and the young man was made a partner at the age of twenty-three years. Later he continued the business for himself, finally retiring, in 1876, to engage in banking and the development of various enterprises in which he had become interested. Conspicuous among these were operations in California, where, with others, he developed the rich Plymouth mine, which produced six millions of dollars in gold. He also fostered and greatly enlarged a system of waterworks, which has now grown into an important source of supply for three counties.



HOUSE AT 173 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK, WHERE WARNER VAN NORDEN WAS BORN.

In the month of January, 1891, Mr. Van Norden was elected president of the National Bank of North America, one of the oldest of the clearing-house banks of New York. He has since remained at the head of this institution. Under his administration the bank has reached a degree of prosperity never before attained. With assets of over eight millions of dollars, its business extends to every part of the Union. With restless energy and a facility for grasping many distinct lines of thought and activity at the same time, he has conducted other vigorous concerns. He is president of the South Yuba Water Company, an extensive organization with five hundred miles of canal and pipe line, and distributing over one hundred and thirty millions of gallons of water daily. He is also president of the Land and River Improvement Company, vice-president of the Holland Trust Company, and a director of the Home Insurance Company, American Savings Bank, Northern

Trust Company and other corporations. He is a receiver of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and of the Norfolk, Albemarle & Atlantic Railroad Company. Till recently he was president of the Holland Society and is likewise a member of the Union League, Metropolitan and Lawyers' Clubs, as well as of the Chamber of Commerce.

Resembling his famous ancestor, Dr. Bogardus, Mr. Van Norden is an ardent worker in the church,—the Presbyterian. He is president of the board of trustees of the presbytery of New York and a trustee of the synod. He has for years occupied a conspicuous place as a ruling elder, frequently serving in the church judicatories. For three years he was president of the Presbyterian Union of New York city. In general assembly, as well as in synod and presbytery, Mr. Van Norden's voice is often heard. He is a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the church and of the assembly's committee on the Church Magazine, a director of the American Tract Society and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Devoted to the interests of his native city, he is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, bearing his share in the burden of maintaining those two institutions.

In physique Mr. Van Norden is of commanding stature and well proportioned, blessed with superb health and powers of endurance. With responsibilities laid upon him that few men have to bear, his good habits, a total abstention from the use of tobacco and liquor and a cheerful temperament have enabled him to carry with ease loads of care that would have crushed many another. Notwithstanding his active business career he has found time for the cultivation of many of the graces of life. A persistent reader, a gifted conversationalist and a ready and attractive speaker, with a vein of humor, he is in demand on social occasions as an after-dinner orator. His home is adorned by works of art and is the resort of a cultivated circle. He takes delight in religious and benevolent work, and, while always the owner of ample means, he believes that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth," and that a life of selfish ease fails to fulfill the object of one's being—that existence means more than the brief life here on earth. He has traveled extensively, not only in our own country, but in Europe. A notable trip was that made to Holland, his ancestral home, in the summer of 1888, when a number of the members of the Holland Society of New York were enthusiastically received by the people of that home of liberty. It was a unique episode and intensely interesting. Nothing like it has ever before occurred in any land,—a pilgrimage of Americans to the home of their ancestors,—and Holland greeted and entertained them most royally. The officials of almost every city which they visited publicly welcomed them, towns were draped with a profusion of Dutch flags intermingled with the stars and stripes of our own land, while the national airs of both countries were borne on the breeze in greeting to those who had come to honor the land of their ancestors and were themselves honored by every courtesy and attention that could be bestowed upon them.



CORNER IN LIBRARY OF WARNER VAN NORDEN.

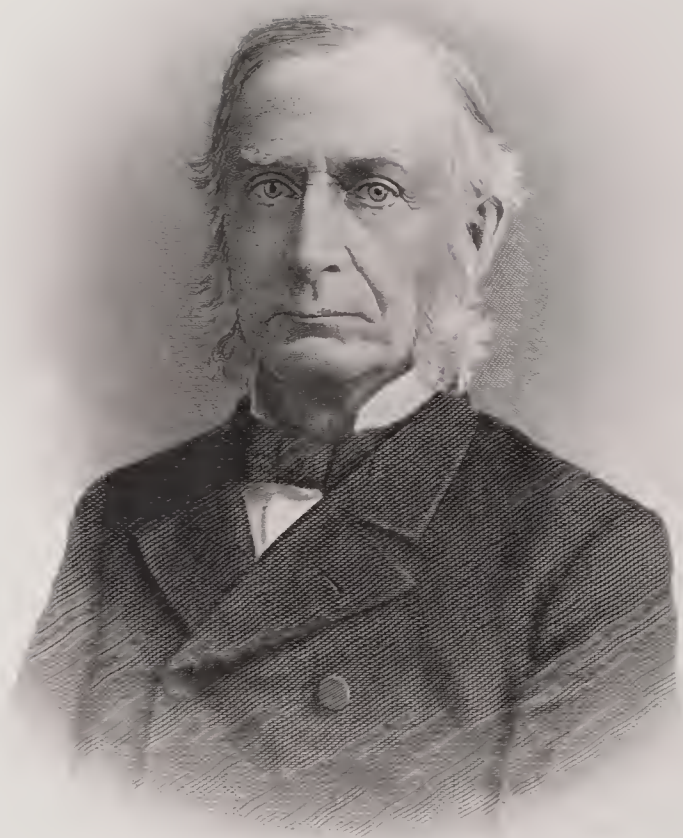
JACOB S. FARRAND,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



HE parents of Jacob S. Farrand were among the pioneer settlers of Michigan. His father, Bethuel Farrand, was born in Parsippany, New Jersey, June 12, 1783, and in his veins flowed the strong blood of that race which suffered so much for religious freedom,—the Huguenots. In early life he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and later became a farmer, thus devoting the greater portion of his life to agricultural operations. His preceptor was his great-uncle, Aaron Kitchell, blacksmith and farmer, of Newark, New Jersey, a man who during his life exerted a marked influence on public affairs, being a leader in matters of church and state in his district and for many years a representative from New Jersey in the national congress. In 1824 Bethuel Farrand made a contract to construct a waterworks system for the then village of Detroit, and in May of the following year came with his family to Michigan, locating first at Detroit and a short time later removing to Ann Arbor. Here he died, on July 23, 1852. His first wife was Marilla Shaw, who was of Puritan ancestry, a native of the old Bay state, where she was born November 4, 1792, and whose death occurred at Aurelius, Cayuga county, New York, December 17, 1820. Of their seven children four were sons,—Jacob S. being the third child. Previous to coming to Michigan he had attended the common schools of Aurelius, and afterward he continued his studies in a school at Ann Arbor until he was twelve years of age, when he obtained a situation in a drug store at that place. Although this connection terminated within a year it was undoubtedly the cause of Mr. Farrand's subsequently engaging in the drug business on his own account. In 1828, although then but thirteen years of age, he acted as postboy, carrying the mails on horseback between Detroit and Ann Arbor.

In 1830 he took up his residence in Detroit, and for the ensuing six years occupied a position in the drug store of Rice & Bingham, and the next five years was engaged in the same business with his former employer, Edward Bingham. In 1841 he received the appointment of deputy collector of the port and district of Detroit, which then embraced not alone the city but the shores of lakes Huron and Michigan, extending to a point north of Chicago. On the election of William Woodbridge, then governor of Michigan, to the United States senate, in 1842, James Wright Gordon became governor, and by him Mr. Farrand was appointed military secretary, with the rank of major, in which capacity he served until the expiration of the Governor's term. In 1845, having retired to private life, Mr. Farrand engaged in the drug business, and with the exception of a short period continued alone until 1859. In that year Alanson Sheley became his partner, the firm name of Farrand & Sheley being adopted, and the business continued under that title until 1860, when William C. Williams was admitted as a partner, the firm title being thereupon changed to Farrand, Sheley & Company. In 1871 Harvey C. Clark was admitted and the title changed to Farrand, Williams & Company. In 1880 Richard P. Williams was admitted and five years later Jacob S. Farrand, Jr., and Alanson Sheley Brooks became partners in the business. The present style of the firm is Farrand, Williams & Clark. Until 1870 the firm had, while doing a constantly increasing wholesale business, continued their retail department as first established by Mr. Farrand in 1845, on Woodward avenue. This branch of the business was in that year abandoned, and two years later the firm, having erected the large and commodious buildings on the northwest corner of Larned and Bates streets, removed thereto. In addition to a wholesale drug business, aggregating many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually,



Sincerely yours
A. S. Farrand

the concern does a large business in paints, window-glass, lubricating oil and lead. As showing the importance and extent of the business done by this firm, it may be stated that it reaches in amount to over a million dollars annually.

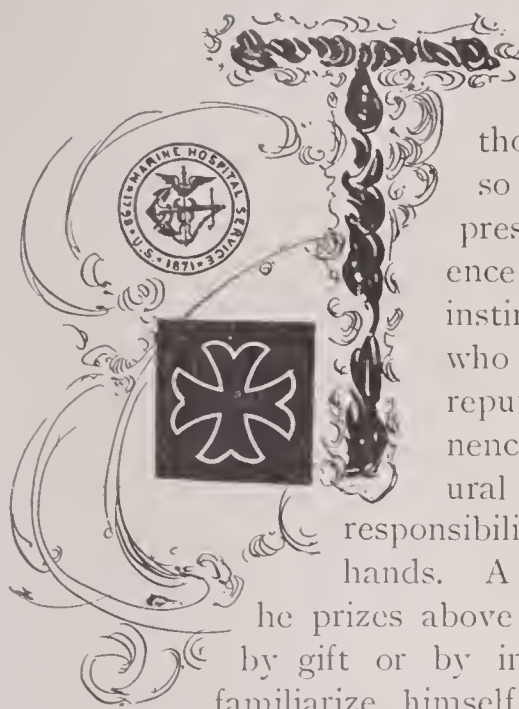
Mr. Farrand's name was for a quarter of a century identified with Detroit's banking interests. Soon after the organization of the First National Bank, in 1863, he became one of its stockholders and later a director. On the death of S. P. Brady, in 1868, Mr. Farrand succeeded him as president, occupying that position until the expiration of the bank's charter in 1883, and after that time, under its extended corporate existence, he continued as a director until his death, April 3, 1891. During the first year of his administration of the bank's affairs its capital was twice increased, first from one hundred thousand dollars to two hundred thousand dollars and afterward to five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Farrand's name appears among the incorporators of the Wayne County Savings Bank, October 4, 1871, subsequent to which date he served continuously during the remainder of his life on its board of directors, and from 1885 held the office of vice-president. He was identified with the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, as a member of the directory, from its organization, except for a short period in 1870, and assisted in the organization of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was president from 1872. He was also a stockholder in and treasurer of the Detroit Gas Light Company, with which he was connected for many years.

In politics a strong Republican from the time of the foundation of that party, he devoted his efforts so earnestly to his business interests that he found little time for participation in public matters, yet he was frequently prevailed upon to sacrifice his personal tastes and time to share in the conduct of important municipal affairs. During the years 1847 to 1851 and 1854 and 1855 Mr. Farrand served on the board of education, and for over twenty-five years he was a member of the board of water commissioners, being elected president thereof in 1885. He was a member of the city council from 1860 to 1864, its president for one year within that period, and for a time was acting mayor of the city. He also served eight years as president of the board of police commissioners. He was appointed by Governor Croswell, in 1880, a trustee of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of ex-Governor Baldwin. On the expiration of that term Governor Begole appointed him for a full term, and at its close, in 1888, Governor Luce again appointed him to that office. For several years he was president of Harper Hospital, Detroit, in which he evinced a warm interest from its inception. Neither was he unmindful of the higher duties of life, for in the church of his choice—the Presbyterian—he took an active part during the period from his boyhood up. For over thirty years he was an elder of the church, and on several different occasions was a member of the committee of the general assembly,—in 1864 at Dayton, in 1869 at New York, in 1873 at Detroit, and later the assembly at Saratoga. The general assembly at Detroit in 1873 elected Mr. Farrand to represent the Presbyterian church of the United States in the Canadian assembly sitting at Hamilton, Ontario, in the same year. His love of unity was evinced in the part he took toward bringing about the reunion of the old and new school assemblies of the Presbyterian church, which had been so long divided, and in 1877 he went as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance held at Edinburgh, Scotland. His religious life was of both word and deed—he devoted his labors and his means, nor did he neglect the minor offices of his church, for he was for many years a teacher in the mission Sunday-school. In the field of temperance he was an ardent worker from his youth onward through the years of his manhood.

Mr. Farrand was married August 12, 1841, to Miss Olive M., daughter of Rev. Harvey Coe, of Hudson, Ohio. Of their children we make brief record as follows: Mary C., who became the wife of Rev. James Lewis, of Joliet, Illinois, and who died at her home in that city, December 3, 1889, was beloved not only by her family but by the congregations and the people in Humboldt, Kansas; Howell, Michigan; and Joliet,—in which places she had lived after leaving her parental home. Martha E. died in her third year; William R.; Jacob S., Jr.; and Ollie C. The last named is now the wife of Richard P. Williams, of the firm of Farrand, Williams & Clark. Of Mrs. Farrand it is but just to say that she was ever a worthy coadjutor and coworker with her husband in all that pertained to the elevation and betterment of humanity; and in nearly every undertaking in Detroit to that end her name has been and is found among the number thus actively engaged. In the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Farrand their charity and interest in the welfare of their fellows were ever reflected in its atmosphere, forming an ideal picture of the true and happy life,—the reward of duty well performed,—and though the honored subject of this review has entered into eternal rest, through that faith which makes faithful, the home which for so many years represented to him all that was nearest and dearest has not abated that gracious welcome and hospitality which he could not have but wished to be perpetuated.

JOHN B. HAMILTON, M. D., LL. D.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



HAT "man lives not to himself alone" is an assurance which is amply verified in all the affairs of life, but its pertinence is most patent in those instances where individuals have so employed their inherent talents, so improved their opportunities and so marshaled their forces as to gain prestige which transcends mere local limitations and finds its angle of influence ever broadening in beneficence and human helpfulness. The world instinctively pays deference to the man who has achieved success worthily, who has acquired wealth by honorable methods, who has attained the highest reputation in his chosen calling by merit, and who has gained social prominence not less as the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. Greater than that in almost any other line of endeavor is the responsibility that rests upon the physician. The issues of life and death are in his hands. A false prescription, an unskilled operation may take from man that which he prizes above all else—life. The physician's power must be his own; not by purchase, by gift or by influence can he gain it. He must commence at the very beginning, familiarize himself with the rudiments of medicine and surgery, continually add to his knowledge by close study and earnest application, and gain reputation by sterling merit. If he would attain the maximum prominence it must come as the diametrical result of superior skill, knowledge and ability,—and these qualifications are possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. Hamilton. He is known throughout the country as one of the most distinguished members of the profession in the United States, and his opinions are recognized as authority throughout a great portion of America—not a man whose labor has had local significance and value alone, but one whose reputation, whose work and its practical results and whose precedence belong not to any one place or period, but go to enrich and dignify and vitalize throughout the world the cause he represents.

The life and history of such a man is ever fecund in profit as well as interest. John B. Hamilton was born in Jersey county, Illinois, December 1, 1847, being the eldest of the nine children of Benjamin B. and Mary (Chandler) Hamilton. He descends from an ancient and honored Scottish family, whose memoirs and deeds are recorded on numerous pages of Scotch history. The original American ancestor, James Hamilton, with other members of the family, was taken prisoner after the battle of Dunbar, Scotland, and was finally sent in captivity to America, on the brig John and Sarah, which sailed for this country in 1652. James Hamilton located in Worcester, Massachusetts, and his descendents are now widely scattered over the states of the Union.

The great-grandfather of the Doctor, Nathaniel Hamilton, was one of the heroes of the Revolution, serving under the daring Ethan Allen. When the war was over he settled at Point Harmer, in Ohio, now the city of Marietta. His son, Thomas McCluer, was drafted for service in the Indian wars, but in his stead the father went forth. After the battle of Tippecanoe he served as a member of the second Ohio legislature and became a very prominent and influential citizen.

Thomas M. Hamilton's early years were largely passed in the Buckeye state, and in 1818 he removed with his family to Monroe county, Illinois, going down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi on a flatboat,—this being the year of the admission of Illinois to the Union. He married a daughter of Captain Benjamin Brown, who served throughout the Revolutionary war and was captain in Wash-



John B. Hamilton

ington's body-guard. He was a grandson of William Brown, one of the original proprietors of the town of Leicester, Massachusetts. The Brown family also was well represented by valiant soldiers battling for their country's freedom, four brothers participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, where one was wounded. Captain John Brown, father of Benjamin Brown, had also been an active participant in the French and Indian war and commanded a company at the siege of Louisbourg. Thus from sturdy, honored ancestry is the Doctor sprung, and in the affairs of the nation which his ancestors helped to found he has been alike prominent in the line of his profession.

The Hamilton family removed from Monroe county, Illinois, to Greene county, that state, in 1830, there joining Dr. Silas Hamilton (a younger brother of Nathaniel), who founded the first free school in the state of Illinois. The Doctor formerly lived in Mississippi, where he practiced medicine for a few years. He had owned a number of negroes and gave to all of them their freedom except to one boy, George Washington, who had accompanied him to Illinois, where he was reared, attending the free school which the Doctor had founded. After the Doctor's death the young man lived with the latter's brother. Subsequently he became well-to-do, and in his will he left money for the erection of a monument to the memory of his benefactor, and also a fund for the higher education of negroes. At this writing (1896) there is a student in Rush Medical College whose tuition is paid from this fund.

Benjamin B. Hamilton, father of the Doctor, acquired his elementary education in the free school mentioned, and later was a student at Shurtleff College. He became one of the leaders in the anti-slavery movement, and in 1835 was the secretary of the anti-slavery society of which William Palmer, father of Senator John M. Palmer, was president and of which Elihu Palmer was also a member. The organization was known as the Lofton's Prairie Anti-Slavery Society, and it held regular meetings until long after the death of Owen Lovejoy. The old records—papers of great interest and value—are now in the possession of the subject of this review. Thus, like his ancestors, Benjamin Hamilton worked for the good of his country, and by all who knew him he was held in the highest respect for his fidelity to principle. He wedded Mary Chandler, whose grandfather was also in the army of Ethan Allen, being a descendant from Captain John Chandler, who was a colonial sheriff of Worcester county, New York, receiving his commission from the crown. Benjamin Hamilton died in October, 1894, at the age of seventy-two years, but his widow is still living and makes her home at Upper Alton, Illinois. He was licensed as a minister of the Baptist church in 1839, was regularly ordained in 1844, and preached in Jersey, Greene and Scott counties up to the time of his death. He had a remarkable memory for persons and events, and wrote much on church and historical matters. He also served with distinction in the late civil war, having been chaplain of the Sixty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry from 1862 until 1865.

In the state which is yet his home Dr. Hamilton was reared, acquiring his early education in the Hamilton school, after which he obtained a classical education under the instruction of Professor John Grant, a famous Latin teacher from Edinburgh, Scotland. In vacation time he worked on a farm, in a printing office and at whatever else he could find to do.

A man of his mental caliber naturally turns to professional life, and his choice led him to take up the study of medicine. He began

his preparation in 1863, in the office of Dr. Joseph O. Hamilton. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, but being a minor was never mustered in. In 1867 he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, at which he was graduated in February, 1869, and from March of that year until 1874 he engaged in general practice. In the latter year, having passed an examination before the army examining board, he received the appointment of assistant surgeon and first lieutenant of the United States Army and served at the barracks in St. Louis and in the department of the Columbia, at Fort Colville, Washington, resigning this position in 1876. In September of



CAMP PERRY, FLORIDA; YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC OF 1888-9.

that year he entered the United States marine-hospital service as assistant surgeon, and was ordered to Boston, where, in June, 1877, he was promoted to the rank of surgeon. His fitness for responsible position and his superior merit and skill were thus recognized, and in April, 1879, he was again promoted, being thus made supervising surgeon-general to succeed General John M. Woodworth, who died on the 10th of March of that year. General Hamilton immediately began the reorganization of the service, and congress finally passed a law placing the corps upon practically the same footing as the medical corps of the army and navy. He caused the first visual examination of pilots to be made and the first physical examinations of seamen as preliminary to shipment. During his incumbency of the office he succeeded in having the national quarantine acts passed,—most of which passed as draughted by him,—successfully managed the campaign against two epidemics of yellow fever and in 1889 established the famous "Camp Perry" near Jacksonville, Florida. In June, 1891, the house of representatives having for the second time failed to pass the senate bill providing for the equalization of the salary of the office with that of the surgeon-general of the army and the surgeon-general of the navy, Dr. Hamilton resigned his commission of surgeon-general and once more returned to the ranks of the service.

The appreciation of the services of Dr. Hamilton as surgeon-general is shown in the action taken by the senate resulting in the passage of the senate bill mentioned. As touching the discussion in the senate it is certainly appropriate to incorporate the following excerpt from the record of the first session of the fifty-first congress, volume 21, part 2, pages 1763-4:

The senate as in committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2483) increasing the salary of the supervising surgeon-general of the marine-hospital service.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio)—I do not wish to interfere with this particular bill, but I desire to submit a motion to take up the trust bill, unless the senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Spooner) wishes to speak.

Mr. Spooner (Wisconsin)—I hope this bill will pass. I am well acquainted with the present supervising surgeon-general of the marine-hospital service. I have had opportunity to know something of his responsibility. He is a man not only of fine attainments in his profession but of extraordinary executive ability, and there is no more important office than that which deals with epidemic diseases in the country and their relation to commerce and general good. When Florida was stricken with yellow fever this officer did not choose to be a mere bureau officer. He was my neighbor at that time, and to my knowledge he left his home and his family and went south and staid there in daily contact with this epidemic, physicians dying around him, giving especial attention to the duties of his office; which he would do again if the occasion should call for it, which I hope it may not.

Mr. Morgan (Alabama)—What is the salary now?

Mr. Spooner (Wisconsin)—It is four thousand dollars a year. The proposition, as I understand it, is to give him the same salary that is given by law to the surgeon-general of the army. The responsibility, the relation of the service to the public health and to commerce, the personal discomfort and dangers attending a conscientious discharge of the duties of the office would warrant, I think, by comparison of the two offices, a larger salary than this bill proposes to give to the supervising surgeon of the marine-hospital service. I think no bill increasing a salary has been presented at any time during my service here which ought to meet with more universal support and commendation than this measure.

Mr. Morgan (Alabama)—It seems to me that this is not one of the offices in reference to which the salary ought to be admeasured by the mere appropriation of the time of the incumbent to the duties of his office. The office of surgeon-general of the marine-hospital service must necessarily require of the incumbent very high ability and skill. It requires a higher degree of skill, especially in respect to epidemic diseases, than the office of surgeon general of the army. I suppose you could not employ any really respectable and learned physician in the United States to go into the infected districts and follow up ravages of yellow fever, or cholera, or smallpox, perhaps, even at the rate of six thousand dollars a year salary. I suppose there are very few physicians in Washington city who do not make more money than that every year practicing in the ordinary routine practice and living at home and having the enjoyment of their friends, without exposure to unnecessary or very great danger. So, while I am in favor of fair salaries for the officers connected with the government of the United States and feel some solicitude that they should be kept at the rate which is not very far, at least, in excess of the salaries that the states are able to pay, I do not think this office falls within that category; and in the employment of the services of this gentleman we ought to give him money enough to enable him to live comfortably and easily and to be able to devote his time to the very serious questions which are involved always in the visitation of epidemic diseases. I shall therefore, sir, vote for a salary of six thousand dollars for this officer.

Mr. Cullom (Illinois)—Mr. President, allow me to say one word further. It so happens that this gentleman is originally from my own state. I have known him from his boyhood, and on account of the relation existing between him and myself happen to know that at the beginning of the administration previous to the present one he was inclined to leave the service, but the president prevailed upon him to remain, because of the importance he attached to the health conditions of the country, not of the army alone, or of the navy alone, but of the hospitals of the country, and he is depended upon to take care of the health of the people, so far as any medical care can be taken. As the senator from Alabama has said, it is not an office the importance of which can be measured by dollars and cents. At the same time the man occupying it, being qualified for these duties, ought to be paid a reasonable salary, so that he can afford to hold it. I hope the bill will pass without opposition.

Mr. Call (Florida)—Mr. President, it is perhaps due to Surgeon-General Hamilton that I should say a few words before final action is taken on the bill. It comes within my knowledge that his performance of the duties of the office

during the late epidemic in Florida were very valuable to the people of the whole country and that he gave his entire time and ability to it, and with very great success. It is probably due to the efficient administration of his office that the epidemic was stayed within the limits where it was found and did not extend generally through the country. I wish further to say that the office of supervising surgeon-general of the marine-hospital service, charged as it is now with the supervision of the public health and the enforcement of the laws to prevent the introduction and extension of epidemic diseases in the country, is the most important office of the medical bureau of the government. Its duties are more extended and varied and of greater importance to the public than any other office connected with the medical department of the service. Surgeon-General Hamilton, who is the present incumbent of this office, is a very progressive man, a man of scientific habits of thought and pursuits, and devotes himself not only to the efficient administration of the laws in relation to epidemic diseases, but to the intelligent investigation of the causes of the disease and all the measures which may be expedient if necessary for its extinction or the prevention of its introduction. I do not think that you can obtain the services of a man of equal capacity in the profession for a smaller amount than this, and if you reduce the salary or leave it at its present amount you will have to employ the services, however able they may come to be, of men without experience and who give the country no kind of guaranty, from their established reputation, of their ability in the performance of their duty.

Further endorsement of the official services of Dr. Hamilton is given in letters received by the publishers of this work from the ex-secretaries of the treasury, Charles S. Fairchild and Charles Foster, the former of whom says: "He was at the head of the marine-hospital service when I was in the treasury department, and was an exceedingly efficient and able officer, carefully guiding and protecting the interests of the service that he represented." Under date of December 26, 1895, ex-Secretary Foster writes: "I have known Dr. John B. Hamilton during the past fifteen years as the head of the marine-hospital service. As secretary of the treasury, early in 1891, I met him officially. His standing professionally and officially was exceedingly creditable. He had been at the head of the bureau through all administrations for many years. In the early part of 1892 he resigned his position as chief of the bureau, much to the regret of the president and myself. When the cholera scare broke out in New York, in the fall of 1892, I personally requested him to come to my aid. I took him with me to New York, where at once his superior ability displayed itself. Within a week he located and under his supervision constructed and equipped a hospital capable of accommodating eighteen hundred people. By the construction of this hospital the fears of the public were allayed, the situation was within control and the subsidence of the trouble began. I do not believe the country has produced an abler man in his line than Dr. J. B. Hamilton."

George C. Tichenor, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, and at present a member of the board of United States general appraisers, writes, under date of April 20, 1896, as follows:

"During the period of my service as assistant secretary of the treasury, beginning with President Harrison's administration in 1889, the marine-hospital establishment was one of a number of bureaus of the department under my direct supervision, and as that period involved a good many changes in the administrative policy, my official contact with Dr. Hamilton was necessarily frequent and became quite intimate, and as I was in ill health part of the time he was also engaged as my medical adviser and physician, so that I may say that I had the fullest opportunity for forming a correct estimate of him, not only as a public officer, but as a physician and surgeon and as a man generally. In view of this experience it affords me pleasure to state that, as a bureau officer, he was exceptionally able and efficient, displaying in every emergency administrative abilities of the very highest order. In fact, there was no bureau officer in the department whom Secretary Windom and I consulted more freely or relied upon more fully than Dr. Hamilton. He not only kept the affairs of his own bureau in perfect order and condition, but rendered effective aid in other matters of administration by his advice and personal assistance. In this regard he was particularly serviceable in our very difficult undertaking of transferring the management of the immigration service from the New York state commissioners directly to the department. As a surgeon and physician I came to regard him as having few superiors indeed. Added to these qualities and accomplishments was a peculiarly attractive personality and charm of manner, which combined to render him certainly one of the most agreeable and accomplished men it has ever been my good fortune to meet."

In connection with his other work the Doctor served as professor of surgery in the University of Georgetown, which conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, in 1889, and was also surgeon of the Providence Hospital, where he attended the charity surgical ward for eight years. On returning to Chicago he was made professor of the principles of surgery in Rush Medical College and surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital and was also professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic. He holds a weekly surgical clinic at the college and one at the Polyclinic. In 1887 he was unanimously elected secretary-general of the Ninth International Medical Congress, which convened in Washington, and in 1890 was sent as a delegate by this government to the International Medical Congress, held in Berlin, where he made the response on behalf of the American delegates to the

address of welcome. In 1892 he established Camp Low, on Sandy Hook, New York harbor, on account of the threatened introduction of cholera. The Doctor is the editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, a paper that is regarded as authority on all matters connected with the science and practice of medicine and surgery. Its high standing made it desirable to have one of the most able men of the medical fraternity at its head, and the eminent abilities of Dr. Hamilton at once recommended him to the position he now fills. The standard of the paper has been raised still higher under his management until it is now without a superior in that line of literature in America. As a graceful recognition of the Doctor's appointment as editor he was unanimously elected president of the American Medical Editors' Association in 1894-95. The Doctor's researches and investigations have been very extensive, and he is the possessor of a very fine library of over ten thousand volumes, the greater part of which are works on surgery, some being exceedingly rare and of great value,—probably the largest private library on surgical subjects in the United States. This library now includes not only his own collection but also the library of the late Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton, of New York, who died in 1889, one of the most noted surgeons of the day. With general literature in English and French Dr. Hamilton is also familiar,—an accomplishment which he finds exceedingly valuable and which he has utilized on the lecture stand.

With various societies, professional and social, Dr. Hamilton is connected, a valued and highly esteemed member. In 1869 he joined Jerseyville lodge, No. 394, Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1872 became a chapter Mason, but is now demitted from both. He was also a member of



UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

Carrollton commandery from 1874 until 1888, when he joined Washington commandery, No. 1, at the national capital, and in 1891 he joined Albert Pike consistory, Scottish Rite, of Washington, D. C. He took quite an active part in Masonic affairs, and was once an active worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but finally business cares became too pressing to permit of further attention to them. He also belongs to the Loyal Legion and is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Capital Press Club of the same city, the Chicago Press Club, the Chicago Club, the Union League Club and the Marquette Club. Since 1873 he has been a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, and is now its permanent secretary; is also a member of the District of Columbia Medical Society, the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, the National Association of Military Surgeons and the British Medical Association; is an honorary member of the Kentucky and West Virginia State Medical Societies, the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago and an honorary member of Société Française d'Hygiène, of Paris, France.

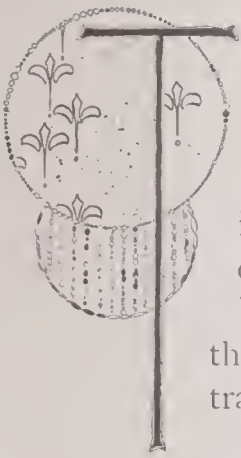
The Cook county Republican convention of February, 1896, elected him a delegate to the state convention held in Springfield in April of that year. The Doctor believes that every American citizen should take an interest in its political affairs, and he has frequently taken part in political conventions as a delegate and is frequently called upon by campaign committees to speak in public

on the issues of the day. He introduced the system of merit appointments into the marine hospital service, and made it a strictly non-partisan service. His original recommendation for merit appointments was contained in his first report as supervising surgeon-general, made to Secretary John Sherman, in 1879, and was transmitted to congress by that officer with his approval. Every succeeding secretary of the treasury renewed the recommendation, and it finally became a law in 1889. The regulations of 1879, drawn by General Hamilton, however, contained the provision for merit appointments after thorough examination, and its final enactment in statutory form did not require any change in the regulations in this respect.

Dr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Frost, and they have two children—Ralph Alexander and Blanche. Mrs. Hamilton is a lady of rare intellectuality, culture and refinement, and is a most charming hostess in their pleasant home, which is noted for its hospitality. She is a granddaughter of Judge Richard I. Lowe. The Doctor finds great pleasure in leaving his offices and his cares behind him and retiring to the privacy of his home to enjoy the companionship of his family and friends. He is a social, genial gentleman, interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the metropolis of his native state, is charitable and benevolent, and the worthy demands of the needy are seldom made in vain. He has a large circle of warm friends, and his friendship is most prized by those who know him best. In his professional capacity as a surgeon Dr. Hamilton is known throughout the country, and he honors the profession by which he has been especially distinguished.

COURTLANDT PALMER,

NEW YORK CITY.



RACE history back far enough it always loses itself in tradition. The history of the Palmer family is no exception to the general rule. Few people who have not investigated the facts in the case know that surnames, or family names, originated in France about the year one thousand. Surnames had their origin according to the state, importance or position of the individual. When the Normans, under William the Conqueror, crossed the channel from France to England in 1066, they took possession of England, body and soul, and it has had Norman owners and rulers ever since. They brought with them the new fashion of naming a rich man from his property and a poor man from his trade or appearance.

The origin of the name Palmer is involved in some obscurity. That the great mass of mankind who bear the name Palmer had the origin of their family name as an outgrowth of the crusades or the wars of the Saracens is beyond question. That the name had existed as a surname prior to that period is also beyond question, but it is an undoubted fact that most of the families bearing that name to-day derived their cognomen from the fact that those who participated in the aforesaid wars returned to the land of their nativity or adoption bearing what were termed palms or staves, and they were consequently termed "palmers."

After the termination of the holy wars it was the custom of those who had borne part in the strife and who were so imbued with the spirit of religious enthusiasm that they would be termed fanatics in this materialistic age of ours, to make pilgrimages to the various shrines. The difference between a pilgrim and those termed palmers was that any enthusiast who made a trip to visit and worship at a shrine was a pilgrim, while those whose devotion prompted them to visit the various shrines received the distinction of being termed palmers. Many who could claim no relation of kith or kin assumed the family name of Palmer. Thus we find in the College of Heraldry in London, England, the crest and armorial bearings of more than sixty distinct families bearing the name of Palmer. But that the origin of the name in each instance was similar is evidenced by the fact that in each individual family the armorial bearings were in many respects identical, having usually for the crest a demi-panther; argent spotted; azure, fire (denoting his fierceness) issuing out of mouth and ears; and holding in his paws a holly bough,—the whole indicating, "Prepared for either war or peace." The coat of arms consisted of a greyhound courant sable (in remembrance, perchance, of their pilgrimage, that faithful animal being usually the companion of every pilgrim), this being followed by two bars gules on or, each charged with trefoils of the field. The whole is supported by two lions gardant argent, and the motto is "Palmam qui meruit ferat," meaning, "Let him who has won it bear the palm." The lack of authentic records in our early colonial days makes it difficult to definitely trace the line of connection between the various branches of the Palmers in America and their respective English ancestors. Whatever particular section they may have come from in England, the Palmers of America have achieved sufficient distinction to rest their honors there.

Courtlandt Palmer, of whom we write, was descended in a direct line from Walter Palmer, who came to America with his elder brother, Abraham, landing on our shores when the whole of North America was one vast wilderness. He became a man of importance in our early colonial history and founded a family which has figured extensively in American history from that day to the present. In the early days of the Massachusetts colony about the only revenue that accrued to the support



Frederick T. Palmer

of the colonial government was from the granting of land patents, the result being that almost any one applying for a patent to a tract or parcel of land could be accommodated, regardless of previous issues. Consequently great confusion arose regarding disputed titles of ownership, and on March 4, 1629, King Charles I granted a royal charter in confirmation of certain patents of the old Plymouth council. Under the terms of this charter there was formed in England a colony, of which one Higginson was the head, and Abraham and Walter Palmer came with this colony to America that same year. Walter Palmer penetrated the wilderness to the site of the present city of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and there erected the first dwelling built in the place. He was a man of huge stature,—weighing about three hundred pounds,—of commanding presence and intellectual force, and was a recognized leader among men, not only there but in the places where he afterward located.

A letter which we have before us from the pen of a thorough investigator says: "Almost all the records that I have found tell of Abraham Palmer, who owned a share in the patent of the company which was organized in England in 1628 and arrived in Charlestown in 1629,—more than a year before the settlement of Boston. He was representative to the general court and an officer in the Pequot war in 1634. In 1652 he went to the Barbadoes, where he died. Walter Palmer, a younger brother of Abraham, was also a representative to the general court at Charlestown, removed from there, in 1643, to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he was also a pioneer. He helped organize the town and held various official positions; was the first deputy from Rehoboth to the general court at Plymouth and was repeatedly selectman of the town."

On the 30th of June, 1652, the town of New London, Connecticut, granted to Governor Haynes three hundred acres of land where the town of Stonington, Connecticut, now stands. Walter Palmer bought the land from Governor Haynes for the consideration of one hundred pounds and to this original purchase he from time to time added other lands until he possessed quite a large estate. The titles to these lands, with others in the vicinity, were at that time in dispute between the two commonwealths of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Upon the adjudication of the respective claims Walter Palmer was appointed by the state as constable to take charge of the organization of the town. From that period to the time of his death he was one of its most influential citizens. The most authentic data obtainable informs us that he was born in 1585, and that he married in England, where his first wife died, after becoming the mother of five children, all of whom probably came to America. After his arrival on our shores he married, as his second wife, Rebecca Short, who bore him seven children. He died at Stonington, Connecticut, November 10, 1661.

The line of descent from this original ancestor to Courtlandt Palmer is as follows: Nehemiah, Lieutenant Joseph, Deacon Joseph, Joseph, Captain Amos, Courtlandt,—thus making Courtlandt of the seventh generation in America.

Captain Amos Palmer was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, March 11, 1747. He was one of the most influential men of the town, prosperous in business affairs, and served as mayor of the town. When the famous battle of Stonington occurred, in August, 1814, it was he who inspired and conducted the resistance to British encroachment. It seems that Commodore Hardy, a respectable and gallant British officer, had command or charge of the blockade of northern ports. He became much incensed against the people of Stonington on account of the aid they contributed and the active part they took in resisting him and causing the destruction of his vessels. He sent a messenger to Captain Palmer, who was then mayor, stating that he would give them one hour to vacate the town, and if this was not done he would bombard it. The women and children were sent to places of safety, and Captain Palmer and those he could muster around him prepared as best they could to defend their city. True to his word the English officer brought his guns to bear and opened fire on the town. He had five vessels,—one a seventy-four tonner,—while Captain Palmer and his garrison had but two sixteen-pound cannon and their muskets to defend themselves. The result is a matter of history. After four days' bombardment the English were repulsed, and, while much damage was done, the city was not captured. It is related that while Mayor Palmer was sitting at the door of his house one day during the conflict a bomb entered the roof, grazed the door where he sat, crashed through to the cellar and there exploded, but he escaped uninjured. He died in his native town of Stonington, at the age of sixty-nine.

Courtlandt Palmer was born at the old homestead in Stonington, Connecticut, November 11, 1800. He was educated at the Stonington Institute, and when eighteen years of age, his father having died two years previously, he donated to his sisters his share of his father's estate, retaining but one hundred dollars for himself, and with that limited capital started out to fight single-handed the battle of life. In its details the story of his early struggles, his vicissitudes and final victory may not be essentially different from that of many other strong-willed and resolute men who came to the

metropolis and grew up with it and helped make it what it is to-day. But it is nevertheless an interesting story and a useful one, as it serves to illustrate what ability, resolution and devotion to principle may finally achieve. He had an elder brother, Amos, in New York, engaged in the dry-goods trade in a small way, at the corner of Maiden Lane and Pearl street. He rented half of his brother's store and engaged in the hardware trade. He bought much of his stock at auctions, devoted his time and thought to his business, sold his wares at good profits and prospered. Soon he established a branch house in New Orleans and in this he was interested until 1832, when his New York business had increased to such an extent that it demanded his entire attention, and he withdrew his southern interests. His New Orleans partner afterward became a millionaire from the profits of the business they together had established.

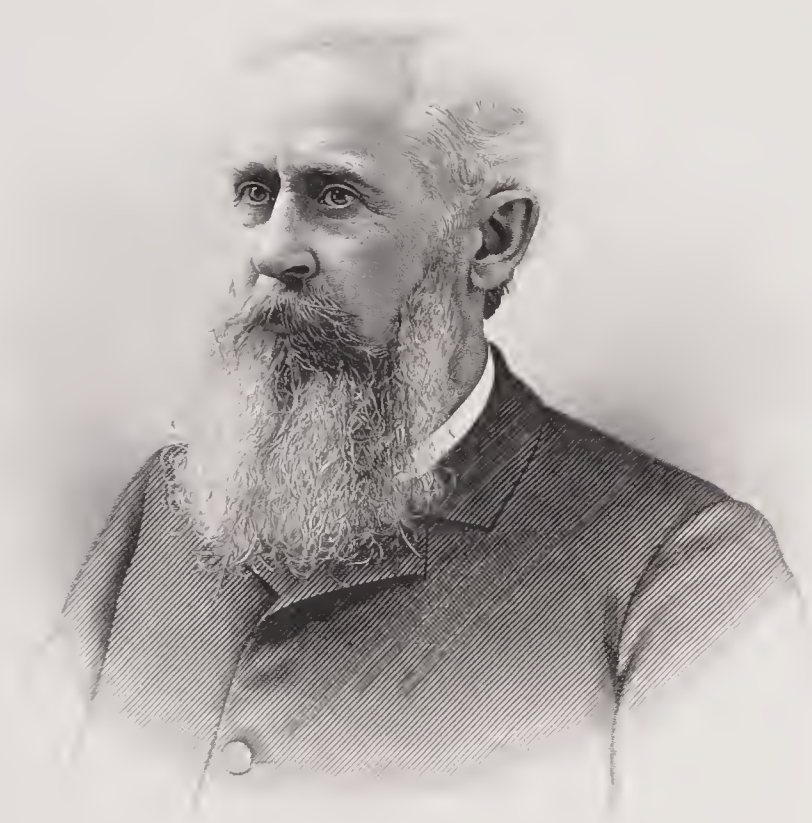
Mr. Palmer conducted his mercantile business in New York city until 1862. In the meantime he had become identified with various important interests. He was one of the projectors of the first safe-deposit company ever organized, being the principal promoter of the enterprise. He met with much opposition, as business men are proverbially conservative and suspicious of new ideas and innovations, but he was finally successful in getting sufficient capital interested, and to-day the idea with whose origination he was thus prominently identified is in vogue the world over.

In 1844 he was elected the first president of the New York, Boston & Providence railroad, known as the "Old Stonington line." This position he resigned in 1848, as its duties interfered too much with his business in New York. He had for years invested wisely his surplus funds in New York real estate, and at the time of his death owned several valuable blocks in desirable sections of the city. He was considered one of the best judges of real-estate values in the city. This was evidenced by the fact that he was appointed commissioner to appraise the value of real estate belonging to the city,—and his associates referred all disputes to him for settlement.

Courtlandt Palmer was a conspicuous example of that type of men usually referred to as "old-school gentlemen,"—a class of men, the indications are, that we shall soon know only in history. Few men of the present day have that courtly bearing, that dignified, self-reliant demeanor, combined with the gallant and courteous grace which distinguished our best and most notable men of the past generation. Mr. Palmer came of a stalwart and vigorous race. He bore the name of a family which has given to the world many illustrious men. Among the most learned and useful men of his day was the late Dr. Edward H. Palmer, the most distinguished oriental scholar the world has produced, and one whose various books and writings are accepted as authority in their line. General U. S. Grant was a direct descendant from Walter Palmer, while among other eminent descendants of this original pioneer may be mentioned General Joseph Palmer, of Massachusetts; Hon. George W. Palmer, member of congress from 1859 to 1863; William Pitt Palmer, the venerable poet; Dr. John W. Palmer, of Baltimore, poet and scientist; Erastus D. Palmer, the famous sculptor, whose "White Captive" has been pronounced a "*chef-d'œuvre*" of American art; General John M. Palmer, of Illinois; and many other brilliant names too numerous to mention here. In fact a casual examination of the pages of American history discovers eleven generals, a long list of clergymen, professors in art and literature, five governors and numerous judges, inventors and others of the name who have achieved distinction in various callings.

Courtlandt Palmer was twice married. November 11, 1824, he was united to Eliza R., daughter of Governor Thurston, of Connecticut. She died September 27, 1828, without issue. On the 21st of May, 1832, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Richard Snyder, of New York city. To this union there were granted five children, of whom only one survives, Mary Anna, widow of Dr. Henry Draper, whose biography appears in a preceding section of this work. Mrs. Palmer died in 1867 and Mr. Palmer in 1874. The esteem in which Courtlandt Palmer was held in the city of his adoption is illustrated by the fact that his pallbearers were among the prominent citizens of New York city, namely: Samuel J. Tilden, William E. Dodge, William B. Ogden, Charles Butler, William Barton, George Forrest, William Tracey, James Brown, Thomas Day and Samuel D. Babcock.

Among Mr. Palmer's most notable traits were his undoubted integrity, rigid scruples of honor, genial courtesy and unbounded hospitality. He was a worthy man and well deserving of a page in history, that the record of his life work may stimulate and encourage others.



L. R. Fiske

LEWIS R. FISKE, D. D., LL. D.,

ALBION, MICHIGAN.



PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE, ALBION COLLEGE.

LEWIS RANSOM FISKE, president of Albion College, was born at Penfield, Monroe county, New York, December 24, 1825, and is a representative of one of the old colonial families, the first American ancestor having emigrated from England in 1637 and established a home in Wenham, Essex county, Massachusetts. The parents of Dr. Fiske were James and Eleanor (Ransom) Fiske. His father was born in New Hampshire, August 4, 1788, and was a cousin of the Hon. Levi Woodbury of that state, their mothers being sisters. Mrs. Eleanor Fiske belonged to a New York family and was born and reared on the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie.

In his early boyhood Dr. Fiske attended the public schools, after which he entered what was then the Wesleyan Seminary, completing his preparation for college there in the school year of 1845-6. In the latter year he matriculated at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1850. He soon began the study of law, but abandoned it in the autumn of 1850 to accept a professorship in the Wesleyan Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute at Albion. In early life, eager for education, he formed a plan to secure collegiate training, having in view the profession of law, but his eminent ability as an educator caused his services to be in demand in that field of labor, and he has been the important factor in building up Albion College, now one of the foremost educational institutions in the west. From 1850 until 1853 he was professor of natural science in Albion College, and he then accepted a similar professorship in the Michigan State Normal School, where he remained until 1856. Through the succeeding seven years he was professor of chemistry in the Michigan State Agricultural College, at Lansing. Abandoning the school-room for a time, he entered the work of the ministry, and from 1863 until 1866 was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Jackson, Michigan. From 1866 until 1869 he was pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal church at Detroit; from 1869 to 1872 pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Ann Arbor; from 1872 to 1873 presiding elder of the Ann Arbor district; from 1873 to 1876 again pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal church at Detroit.

In 1877 Dr. Fiske accepted the presidency of Albion College, which position he still retains. Under his administration the attendance has increased four-fold and the institution has taken on new life. It has rapidly gained in position and has



MUSEUM BUILDING, ALBION COLLEGE.

come to be known as one of the most progressive of our American colleges. His methods are original and effective. His broad, comprehensive mind has worked out new plans and ways of presenting truths so that they will be readily grasped by students, and as a result a few years ago the college, setting aside the methods and traditions of the past, boldly struck out on a new line of



CHAPEL BUILDING, ALBION COLLEGE.

movement, placing in the order of study the modern languages before the ancient, modern history before ancient history, the empirical before the rational, and making instruction and study largely inductive. Other institutions of learning in the east and the west are beginning to follow the example thus set them and with most satisfactory results. In all these things Dr. Fiske receives the undivided support of the faculty and board of trustees, and his administration of the affairs of the college is regarded as eminently wise. His fellow workers in the broad field of education acknowledge his conspicuous ability and honor him for the advancement of the cause which his labors have produced.

In the line of Christian work Dr. Fiske is untiring, and during the years 1875-6-7 he was editor of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Albion College in 1873, and that of doctor of laws by Michigan University in 1879. He has been six times elected a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, attending its sessions in Brooklyn, New York, in 1872; in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1876; in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1884; in New York city, in 1888; in Omaha, in 1892; and in Cleveland, in 1896. He was a prominent and valued member of these assemblies, his opinions on church government, laws and other matters of grave import carrying with them great weight. In 1891 he was a member of the Ecumenical Conference in Washington. In his political faith he is an anti-saloon Republican.

Dr. Fiske was married in 1852 to Miss Elizabeth Spence, who died in February, 1879. To his second wife, Mrs. Helen M. Davis, he was married in 1880, and she has recently deceased.

One who knows Dr. Fiske well speaks of him as follows: "His character is spotless, his social and business standing first-class in every particular. He is a ripe scholar, a polished writer and speaker, a safe counselor, a popular college president and a gentleman of wide influence and extended usefulness in every department of life. In physical appearance he is above medium height, well proportioned, striking in countenance, with full white beard and hair, dignified in bearing, and in every word and movement bespeaking the perfect Christian gentleman that he is."

Dr. Fiske has now reached the age of three score years and ten. His life has ever been devoted to the uplifting of his fellow men along the lines of mental and moral development. His manner is quiet and entirely free from ostentation, but his strong personality, combining many virtues, impresses all with whom he comes in contact, and the evening of his life is crowned with the unqualified honor and regard which should always come to those who have passed the central milestone on life's journey.



ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, ALBION COLLEGE.

FERDINAND W. PECK,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



HERE is in Chicago no man in whom the citizens take greater pride than Ferdinand W. Peck. He is a man "of the people, for the people." Their interests and his are one. A native son of the city, since arriving at man's estate he has devoted much of his time to the promotion of Chicago's welfare, aiding in her upbuilding, furthering her material prosperity, advancing her educational interests and especially supporting those branches of higher culture which develop the best side of one's nature, making him forget the hard grind of daily labor and lifting him above the cares of the day into a broader, freer atmosphere. Every resident of the city feels an interest in the founder of the Auditorium and every visitor to Chicago knows him by reputation. Without a thought of so doing, he has erected to his memory an enduring monument, and on the rolls of Chicago's history his name and the record of his achievements will descend to future generations.

In the early days of the city, when the business and residence portions both centered around Lake street and extended only a few blocks away, Philip F. W. Peck came to Chicago and established a home at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets. Later, in the home standing on the present site of the Grand Pacific hotel, Ferdinand W. Peck was born, in 1848. His mother bore the maiden name of Mary Kent, and he was the youngest in a family of seven sons, three of whom are now living and rank among Chicago's enterprising and public-spirited citizens. Property was low in those days, and the father, with wonderful sagacity, made considerable purchases of Chicago realty, which with the rapid growth of the city has risen to larger value. He died in 1871, but his wife is still living and is numbered among the pioneer women of the western metropolis.

Mr. Peck of this review spent his boyhood days in a manner not unlike that of most western youths of the period. He entered the public schools, and continued the course until he was graduated in the high school. Wishing his son to have further educational privileges, the father placed him in the old University of Chicago, where he pursued a literary course, and subsequently he took up a course of study in the Union College of Law. He was graduated at that institution and admitted to the bar when only twenty-one years of age. He entered practice and had he continued to devote his time and talents to this profession would undoubtedly have won an eminent position at the bar, but the estate left by his father demanded his attention, and in its control he has found the only exercise for his legal powers. In connection with his brothers he assumed the management of the Peck estate,—one of the largest and best controlled in Chicago.

Notwithstanding his onerous and extensive business duties Mr. Peck has ever found time to devote to the welfare of his fellow citizens, and it was this that led to the erection of Chicago's finest and most renowned building, the Auditorium. This may be called the crowning work of his life. From his youth he has been a deep lover of music, and after that distinct epoch in which the energies of the people of Chicago had to be devoted almost exclusively to the establishment of homes and business enterprises, there came a time when attention could be turned to the interests and arts which develop man's higher nature, and Mr. Peck gave a liberal support to all measures that would promote or cultivate a love of music. Largely through his efforts there was celebrated in Chicago, in April, 1885, an opera festival unequaled by anything heretofore given along that line in the city, but

it clearly demonstrated the great need of a large music hall where entertainments of this order could be properly presented. Such an idea was not a new one in the mind of Mr. Peck. He had been revolving the thought in his brain for several years, but he now saw more clearly than ever the necessity of such a building, while many other public-spirited men also recognized this. Giving earnest and careful consideration to the question, he at length conceived and executed the plan which has given to the city its Auditorium. The honor is unreservedly given him, although he secured the coöperation and aid of many wealthy and prominent men. In the spring of 1886, in a comprehensive address, he laid before the Commercial Club of Chicago, at one of its monthly banquets, the considerations that had led him to believe his project a good one. These observations had the effect of stimulating those already interested to the carrying out of the enterprise. A site having been secured through the efforts of Mr. Peck, fronting on one of the finest boulevards in the world and covering an area of one and a half acres, the work of erecting the building began. The plan was to provide a large and commodious hall wherein high-class musical entertainments could be given and to furnish every convenience for patrons by the establishment of a hotel in connection. It was Mr.



THE AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO.

Peck's plan that this should not be an affair of the few but of the many, and he desired that the stockholders should represent as many classes as possible. One of the features added to the original plan is the recital hall, a room capable of seating five hundred persons and designed for lectures and amateur musical performances. The question of profit was made a secondary one, the main object being the promotion of music. At length the gigantic undertaking was accomplished, and the largest auditorium in America was open to the public. The organ contained therein is one of the grandest musical instruments of the kind in the world and cost fifty-five thousand dollars. The stage alone cost nearly two hundred thousand dollars, and the entire cost of the building was three million five hundred thousand dollars. The formal dedication of the Auditorium was one of the greatest events in the history of Chicago, and occurred in the presence of the president and vice-president of the nation, the governors of many states, government officials of Canada and the official representatives of the state of Illinois and of the city of Chicago. On the organization of the Chicago Auditorium Association Mr. Peck was, as a matter of course, elected president without a dissenting vote. At length the last stone was laid and the interior decorations completed, and Mr. Peck said, "It is finished," but the directors had yet one work which they wished to accomplish, and that was the

placing of a bronze bust of Mr. Peck in the main foyer of the Auditorium hall. On the granite pedestal is the inscription: "A tribute to the founder of this structure from the stockholders of the Chicago Auditorium Association, in recognition of his eminent services as their president; in behalf of the citizens of Chicago, 1889."

The part that the Auditorium has played in public affairs of this city during the six years of its existence has been an important one. Outside of the great theaters of the Old World there has been no playhouse which during its life has presented relatively so extraordinary a series of public attractions. With it are associated directors, artists and players like Clarence Eddy, Theodore Thomas, Campanini, Sousa, Gilmore, Alexander Salvini, the De Reszkes, Patti, Nordica, Calve, Melba, Ysaye, Joseffy, Tamagno, Damrosch, Popovici and many others. It has been the meeting place of extraordinary national gatherings—of the American, Irish, Scotch and German—at each of which their most distinguished representative orators appeared. On the social side the house has been rendered brilliant by charity balls,—the most dazzling festival, however, being the grand international ball following the inaugural ceremonies of the opening of the World's Fair, October 29, 1892. The Auditorium building and all that it contains—a hotel, a business block and an opera house under a single roof, and in this respect unique in modern or ancient structures—is practically the work of Ferdinand W. Peck, who has been the genius of the enterprise since its inception. He has for ten years carried on his own shoulders the enormous responsibilities of its financial and executive head, and this service he has rendered from the beginning up to the present without compensation.

Mr. Peck is a man of simple and unostentatious tastes, fond of his home and his family. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Miss Tilla Spalding, daughter of W. A. Spalding, of Chicago, and they have an interesting family of four sons and two daughters. At Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, is their beautiful summer villa, and Mr. Peck has two boats upon the lake, the Tarpon and Arline, the latter being named after one of his daughters. The former secured its name from an interesting incident which Mr. Peck experienced in Florida. He is very fond of fishing and while indulging this taste he caught a tarpon weighing one hundred and forty-six pounds. He accomplished this feat with a rod and reel, after a vigorous struggle of several hours, and later named one of his yachts the Tarpon. The cause of education has ever found in him an able champion, and for several years he was president of the Chicago High School Alumni Association and a member of the board of education, serving as vice-president of the latter. He is the president of the Chicago Athenaeum and takes much pride in that institution, as it stands for philanthropic education of the most practical kind. He has been president of the Chicago Opera Festival Association, president of the Union League Club, and for twenty years has been the first vice-president of the Illinois Humane Society. Mr. Peck has always been free and outspoken in his defense of the rights of the workingman and he heartily despises all forms of snobbish aristocracy. As a strong advocate of the cause of the people, of the masses, he has ever been in the front rank. It was but natural that when the project of the World's Columbian Exposition was put on foot he became a champion of the enterprise and labored for its success until the closing of the gates, on the 31st of October, 1893, when ended America's greatest achievement in this line. He was vice-president of the corporation and chairman of the finance committee.

When the Chicago delegation went to the Atlanta Exposition in 1895, in connection with their tour through the southern states, with the governor of Illinois and the mayor of Chicago, escorted by the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards, they were welcomed with true southern hospitality, and Mr. Peck, as a representative of his native city and state, and president of the Chicago and Southern States Association, delivered a speech, on Illinois day, in the following words:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Illinois greets Georgia to-day. The commissioners appointed to represent the state of Illinois at the Cotton States' Exposition have requested me to address you in behalf of the Chicago Southern States Association, an organization of Chicago's citizens who are here from the great northwestern metropolis to extend the hand of fellowship to your people and to encourage this magnificent representation of the progress of the south which will unite more closely all sections of our common country. This association, which I have the honor to represent, has among its members representatives of the great commercial and social interests of Chicago, who to-day join their fellow citizens of Illinois in fraternal greeting to the people of Georgia and applaud your undertaking in creating this exposition of the resources of our grand sisterhood of states—an exposition far-reaching in its benefits and confined to no city and no section. We bring to you, from hearts that have felt sympathy for your misfortune and that yearn for your confidence, the message of fellowship from our homes. We bring to you a regiment of soldiers, but their mission is that of peace and good will from the city of Chicago and the northwest. These surroundings and this wonderful gathering within this enclosure fitly illustrate the imperishable union of the American states and the indestructible brotherhood of the American people. In our journey hither we have found the new south thrilled with growing power and prosperity. The light of a grander day than she

has before known in her history is falling upon her. Out of the emancipation of slavery proclaimed by our immortal Lincoln has come the emancipation from her bondage of earlier days, and now southern industry and northern capital have combined to develop her vast resources and again bring happiness to her people who have sacrificed so much and suffered so long.

We find this southland, with its bountiful harvests and growing industries, filled with a new life. As this prosperity comes to you it brings as much satisfaction to us in Illinois as it brings to your people of Georgia, for as it adds comfort and happiness to our neighbors, we all feel that it makes grander the glory and more enduring the majesty of that union which reigns in our hearts and which we now stand together to maintain. We are one in citizenship; we are one in devotion to a government which makes the existence of states possible and their destruction impossible, and which permits no wall between them, but which demands and fosters union in its broadest sense among them. To-day Georgia and Illinois stand together under the folds of that starry banner which shall forever more float over all our countrymen from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Washington.

Your state as well as ours has furnished grand heroes. The memory of these men will forever be dear to the hearts of all the American people. Prominent among them stand Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, and Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. What hallowed names, and what a grand work have they done toward uniting this nation! Our Lincoln was your Lincoln! He gave us the precept of "charity toward all; malice toward none." He led you from the bondage of slavery and after the deplorable shedding of blood he lived long enough to give you the hand of friendship and to proclaim peace and good will to all. When Abraham Lincoln struck the shackles from the slave he struck them from the republic.

Your Grady in later years, by his grand and noble life, did more than any other man to hasten the reunion of hearts and the fraternity of the nation, the results of which we are to-day permitted to see. The people of Illinois and Chicago in erecting the monument to your dead heroes answered this great man who said: "Shall the bitterness of strife linger in the heart of the victor after it has died in the heart of the vanquished?" The most impressive scene of my life was the firing of the guns of Illinois' First Regiment over the graves of the Confederate soldiers in Chicago upon our last Decoration day.

"No more shall the war cry sever
Or the winding river be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the blue,
Tears and love for the gray."

We from Illinois greet the people of Georgia and the south to-day. We congratulate you on this achievement, in producing this exposition of the arts and the resources of our unlimited land. We believe this splendid national enterprise will prove a most potent factor in drawing our people of the republic closer together in both their business and social relations. You have faithfully performed your task. Similar it is to the one in which we in Illinois have had a trying experience, and we therefore fully recognize the herculean labors of your officials and representatives in thus bringing together the products of the soil and factories, which represent the toil and genius of our busy brothers from all portions of our proud land.

Who can estimate the possible results that may come from the impressions made upon the multitude drawn together from all parts of our country and of the world? What great lessons are here taught! What a revelation of the resources of your state and of all our land! From this exposition, filled with evidences of progress in art and science, with the resources of the fields, the streams and the mines, will come study and comparison of methods which must result in widespread benefits to our people from every section. Patriotism will be awakened in thousands of hearts by thus witnessing what enterprise has done for the sunny south. The northern manufacturer must needs profit by seeing how the cotton he spins is grown and prepared for the loom, and the miner and coal-digger must reflect upon the competition offered by the new south, while the capitalist must broaden in his views as he examines the marbles and granites of the southern states, whose wealth is untold in their buried treasures,—states only but recently awakening to their mighty privileges. The industrial development of the south has been pushed ahead many years in its progress by this splendid achievement in Atlanta. In behalf of the state from which we hail, we bid you God-speed in your grand work, and thank you for the opportunity accorded us to contribute our mite and take a part in your national enterprise. Rest assured that you have a warm welcome from our inhabitants and the citizens of the metropolis upon the Great Lakes.

The war is indeed over. We thought it a great calamity; and so it was, but it was also a necessity and, notwithstanding its awful horrors, its destruction of life and property, sad beyond expression, yet its results proved a blessing to all our people in the legacy of a broader fraternity and more complete unity of our republic. The Almighty led us through that red sea to a development and a union not otherwise possible.

Is this fraternity and union to endure? The whole nation can now unhesitatingly answer, Yes; and it is the recent visit of your Confederate generals in our city of Chicago and this meeting of our people from the northwest under these southern skies that give basis to this answer and tell the people of the south and of the north that we are and will remain a happy, harmonious and united nation. Our reunion began and its perpetuity was settled when Grant refused the sword of Lee at Appomattox.

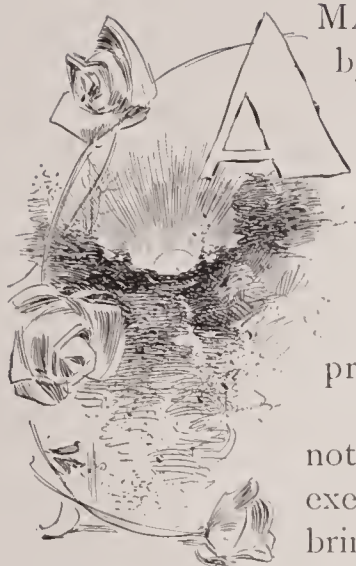
This inspiring scene in the heart of the new southland tells us that at last has come that liberty and union so grandly portrayed in the prayer of the immortal Webster: "When my eyes for the last time behold the sun in the heavens, may they rest upon the glorious ensign of this republic, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in original luster, not a star obscured or a stripe effaced, but everywhere blazing in characters of living light all over its ample folds, as they wave over land and sea and in every wind under heaven, that sentiment dear to every American heart,—'Liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable.'"



Joseph Eastman M.D. LL.D.

JOSEPH EASTMAN, M. D., LL. D.,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.



MAN whose fame is by no means limited by the confines of his own state or even by the boundaries of the nation, but one who has gained recognition on the other side of the Atlantic, is Doctor Joseph Eastman. In the medical profession of America he stands almost without a peer in his specialty, and this position of eminence he has attained entirely through his own efforts. Strongly in contrast with the humble surroundings of his youth is the brilliant place he now fills in professional circles. He is equally at home in the sick-room, on the lecture platform or as a contributor to the medical literature of the country, and is alike prominent in all.

Nature endows her children with talents which would probably lie dormant were it not for the awakening influences of hardships, calling forth the latent energies which exercise develops, which resolute purpose strengthens and undaunted perseverance brings to full potency. The strongest characters in our national life have come from the ranks of the self-made men, to whom adversity acts as an impetus for unfaltering effort. To this class belongs the subject of this review. He was born amid the Bleecker mountains, in Fulton county, New York, on the 29th of January, 1842. His ancestry on his father's side was identified with New England history from the earliest settlement of that section of the country. On his mother's side he was of Mohawk-German descent. His early educational privileges were meager, and could probably have been summed up in little more than three months' attendance at winter schools and study at night. During much of his boyhood he was obliged to earn his own livelihood at whatever pursuit might offer. He possessed, however, a studious nature and a strong desire to secure better educational facilities, and this led him to improve all his spare moments in an effort to gain knowledge. Of industrious habits, he required no urging to induce him to work hard, early and late, for work was to him the only means to success in life. Before he had attained the age of eighteen he had completed the three years' apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade and had become a proficient worker in iron.

It was not long after this, however, that the sturdy spirit of the young man was aroused to action by the attempt at secession made by the south, and his loyalty and patriotism were manifested in his enlistment in the Union service. He became a private of the Seventy-seventh New York Infantry and went forth to the defense of the Union, little knowing that this step was to influence his entire career. He participated in four of the leading battles of the war, but after the engagement at Williamsburg, Virginia, he suffered an attack of typho-malarial fever and was sent to Mount Pleasant hospital, in Washington, D. C. When he became convalescent, though he had not yet recovered his usual health, Dr. Charles A. McCall and Dr. Harrison Allen, both now in Philadelphia, placed him on light medical duty in that hospital and later had him discharged from his regiment and appointed hospital steward in the United States Army. It was in the performance of the duties of this office that he became cognizant of the ambition which later led him to eminence as a physician, and here he laid a most practical foundation for an exceptionally successful professional career. During his three-years service in the hospital in Washington, through the courtesy of Drs. McCall and Allen, he was permitted to attend three courses of lectures given at the University of Georgetown, at which institution he was graduated, with the degree of M. D., in 1865. He had his book at the bedside of the sick,

and studied grammar, arithmetic, Latin and Greek in connection with his medical studies. He then passed the army examination and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the United States volunteers and served with much credit in that capacity until mustered out of the army, at Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 1866.

From this time on the career of Dr. Eastman has been one of continued progress. Steadily has he worked his way upward. Success is not a matter of talent or of genius; it is more often the reward of earnest, unfaltering labor,—and especially is this so in the callings which are known as the learned professions. It is such continued and well directed effort that has brought to Dr. Eastman his preëminence. He wisely chose the west as a field of labor, for this rapidly developing section of the country furnished excellent opportunities for ambitious young men. On his way home from the army he stopped at Indianapolis, and finally located in a village a few miles west of the city, where he followed general practice for a period of nine years and met with excellent success. This was the village of Brownsburg, and there, in the varied practice of a country town, he had an



THE EASTMAN SANATORIUM, INDIANAPOLIS.

experience that well fitted him for further work in his chosen calling. Within the time of his residence in Brownsburg he continued his studies in his leisure hours and also attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at which institution he received his second degree of M. D., in 1871. His abilities by this time had become known beyond the limits of his resident community, and he was offered the chair of demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis, by Drs. Parvin and Walker. The offer he accepted, and in 1875 became a resident of the city which has since been his home.

For more than twenty years Dr. Eastman has been a well known physician of Indiana's capital, and as he has advanced farther and farther on the road to perfection in his profession the circle of his fame has broadened until he is now an able representative of the nation in medical science. For nine years he served as consulting surgeon to the city hospital, in a most creditable manner,

and during that time delivered courses of lectures on clinical surgery to the students. He was also for eight years the assistant of Dr. Parvin, the distinguished obstetrician and gynecologist. It was at this period that the west was rapidly becoming recognized as a rival of the east in educational importance, institutions of learning of superior merit being established all through this section of the country. In 1879 Dr. Eastman became one of the organizers of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, and was induced to accept the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery. After having taught anatomy in the two colleges mentioned for seven years a special chair was created for him in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, that of abdominal surgery and diseases of women, which he has held continuously since, while during the past five years he has also been president of the college.

Not only in the opinion of the public but in professional circles throughout the country Dr. Eastman is willingly accorded a position of eminence that has been attained by few, and he is a recognized authority on all matters connected with gynecology and abdominal surgery. He has visited the world-renowned medical institutions and hospitals of London, Birmingham, Paris, Strasburg, Munich, Vienna, Leipsic, Dresden, Halle and Berlin, critically examining the methods of the distinguished operators in the departments of abdominal surgery and diseases of women. He also attended the International Medical Congress at Berlin.

One of the chief indications of the progress which marks this age is a tendency toward specialties. Instead of dissipating one's energies over an entire field of endeavor the individual usually gives his

attention more exclusively to a special branch or department for which he seems most fitted, and thus a much higher degree of perfection is gained than could otherwise be reached. Dr. Eastman, whose success in the treatment of diseases of women and in the practice of abdominal surgery soon became



JOSEPH EASTMAN AT THE AGE OF NINETEEN YEARS.

very marked, has made these his specialty, and his practice along these lines has so constantly increased that it now demands almost his entire attention. He was the first in the state to lay aside general practice, limiting his work to abdominal and pelvic surgery. It was in 1885 that he took this step. His private sanatorium, which was the natural outgrowth of this work in its rapid development, was established about nine years ago, and the building it occupies was completed in 1893, on architectural lines then contemplated, and the property is now valued at sixty thousand dollars. The structure is modern in design and is in every way adapted to the special uses for which it is intended. It has about seventy-five rooms and its sanitary arrangements are complete and extensive. It is as nearly fire-proof as possible and is provided with an elevator and with open fire places, which add greatly to its facilities for ventilation and enhance its healthfulness in no small degree. The advantages over hospitals and institutions of like character held by a private sanatorium, where the patient has all the conveniences and comforts of home

and is in close touch and constant communication with the skillful and eminent physician, are evidenced by the fact that already this institution is taxed to its utmost capacity with patients from twenty different states. This sanatorium is a credit to Indianapolis and to its originator. In the practice of his specialty Dr. Eastman has performed some of the most remarkable cures and operations on record, and these have been described and discussed at length in all the leading American and European medical journals.

As a just recognition of his professional merit and worth and of his original methods, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wabash College, the first and only time in the history of this old institution that this honor has been given to a medical man. Again and again Dr. Eastman has been called upon to deliver lectures before medical conventions in this country, and in Milwaukee, in June, 1893, he was elected chairman of the section of diseases of women in the National Medical Association. He was also selected as one of the limited number to contribute papers on gynecology and abdominal surgery at the meeting of the Pan-American Congress, which convened in Washington, D. C., in September, 1893, he having twice before acceded to a similar demand with distinguished credit to himself and to the unbounded gratification of a large body of eminent physicians and surgeons before whom he appeared.

The record of Dr. Eastman's medical career would be incomplete if something were not said to show his ability as a teacher, as a speaker and as an exponent of medical science in its highest and best phases, and it seems that this essential cannot better be conserved than by making extract from the opening address which he delivered before the students of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in September, 1894. He said:

"On entering the medical profession, just as in other professions and other lines of business, we naturally ask ourselves what we may expect. Are we to succeed or not? It is the actual force of character that makes success, rather than an adaptation. There is a certain inherent force in every one that can make some success in anything he undertakes to follow. There are men with heads large enough to make doctors, but comparatively few with hearts large enough to make great doctors. There is one qualification necessary for a doctor. That is a large, a true, a warm, unselfish and loving heart. The man who goes into a sick-room with a gentle step and a tender expression, not only in word, but in tone, with a heart filled with loving emotion, has the inborn qualities for a physician, without which you cannot succeed and with which you are sure to win. Then when the question comes to your mind, 'Shall I get something out of my profession?' let this be the reply: 'What will I put into my profession?' If we haven't put anything into a bank we cannot expect to check anything out. The reason, then, why some of the medical profession haven't gotten anything out of the profession by way of reputation or money is because suffering humanity and the profession could not get anything out of them. You never could and you never will be able to get blood out of a turnip. Persistent study is the very thing to develop and cultivate what little genius you may have been born with. The men who have the most fortunes in the medical profession are those who have the greatest capacity for earnest and diligent labor. Some will say, a man can go into politics and



JOSEPH EASTMAN IN 1865.

make a greater name than in medicine. I question that, too. There are some names in medicine that will live for ever. 'Shall not the labors of the statesmen succumb to the pitiless logic of events, the voice of the orator become fainter with coming ages, the achievements of the soldier be found at last only in the libraries of military campaigns, while the names of Jenner, McDowell, Wells and Morton, like the surging waves of the inviolate sea, shall be wafted to the utmost shores of time, hailed alike by all nations and all ages for having lessened the burden and lengthened the span of human life?' Then, I will place my profession by the side of any other profession or business, so far as getting bread and butter is concerned, and will place it far above them in honor on the tablets of time. I love all those devoted to the profession for one reason: because whatever we do, whether we get any money for it or not, we have the consciousness of having done something to serve humanity and lessen the burden of human life. The physician who has the confidence of many happy homes wields a powerful influence for good. How many of us remember the manly form and the strong intellectual face of the family physician by the side of that other sacred person, our mother. It is this sacred relation in the home that should teach us and make us feel that our service is a service for God, and that he serves God best who serves humanity most."

At the annual banquet of the Chicago Gynecological Society, October 18, 1895, Dr. Eastman paid to Ephraim McDowell the following tribute, which in eloquence and dignity of thought was a masterpiece:

"In a hallowed spot, a typical American home, a male child was born. It has been said that 'great men, like great mountains, stand alone, with the valley of ancestry on one side and the gulf of posterity on the other.' This towering character, however, did not stand alone, for the foot-hills of his ancestry were of decided magnitude, prophetic of a genius destined to become one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. His ancestry for three generations commingled the best Scotch and Irish blood, coursing the arteries of men and women of strong bodies and of strong characters,—characters emphasized, energized and vitalized on historic battle-fields through conflict with red-skins, red-coats, wild beasts and through the hardships of the primitive Virginia forests." Then Dr. Eastman told how this man became a physician and how he was called to see a patient upon whom he was to perform the operation of removing an ovarian tumor,—the first operation of the kind attempted in the history of the medical profession. The doctor continued: "When it became known what he was about to undertake, he found that a mob was gathered about his house. He learned that if the patient recovered it would be well with him, but if she died from the operation he was to be at the mercy of the mob. He offered up a prayer and proceeded with the task. This prayer in fervency and literary merits has rarely been equaled. Permit me to remark that greater heroism has never been displayed by man or woman. Martyrs burned at the stake could not escape the death if they would. This personification and crystallization of heroism would not abandon his principles and escape the danger if he could. More than that, genuine heroism must be deliberative, must be premeditated, must be actuated by a pure, a high, a holy and a beneficent motive. It was not a maddening pseudo heroism stirred up by the rattle of drum and shriek of fife on battle-fields, where man seeks to slay his fellow man. I insist that the heroism of Napoleon or Grant can never be compared to that of this cool, calculating, thinking man. I repeat, the heroism that seeks to destroy human lives is incomparable with that which seeks to save human life and establish principles which shall not only save one life, but which shall continue to save human lives throughout all coming ages. He was an honest man,—honest to his patients, honest to his God, and therefore honest to himself. As a result of this self-sacrificing life and marvelous achievements there goes forth a benediction to every home in the civilized world; from every hearthstone in Christendom there returns a blessing to the memory and the resting place of Ephraim McDowell. All honor to this honest, great, good, kind, gracious, loving and lovable man!"

There is still another side to the character of Dr. Eastman, which in its perfect development makes his life symmetrical and well rounded. His home and domestic relations have been most pleasant. In 1868 was consummated his marriage with Miss Mary Katherine, daughter of Thomas Barker, of Indianapolis. His two sons, Thomas B. and Joseph R., are both in the profession of medicine and it is hoped will gain as high a standing as Dr. Eastman has acquired. Socially the doctor is connected with Raper commandery, Knights Templar, is also a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is identified with many other benevolent and social organizations, together with almost numberless societies for the advancement of his profession. He is a man of high scholarship and broad general information, a dignified gentleman, ever courteous in manner and honored by all with whom he has been brought in contact.



J M Babcock

JOSEPH W. BABCOCK,

NECEDAH, WISCONSIN.



JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK was born at Swanton, Vermont, on the 6th of March, 1850, and is descended from that hardy Pilgrim stock which has contributed so largely to the upbuilding of our country and its institutions.

His father was Ebenezer Wright Babcock and his mother was Mahala, the daughter of Hon. Joseph Weeks, of New Hampshire, who was a member of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth congresses—1836-40. The subject of this sketch, who was the youngest of a family of four children, accompanied his parents on their removal to the state of Iowa, in 1855, and there, on a farm in Butler county, he resided until 1861. Within this period he attended the local district school and acquired a rudimentary knowledge of the ordinary English branches. In 1861 the family removed to Cedar Falls, Blackhawk county, where he continued his studies in the public schools, supplementing the instruction there received with a brief course in the neighboring college of Mount Vernon. At the expiration of his school days he entered the employ of his father, who owned and operated a lumber yard at Cedar Falls. When this business was later sold to Weston, Burch & Company, of Dubuque, the subject of this sketch entered their service in a subordinate capacity. Fifteen years later he was the active manager of that firm's successor, the Necedah Lumber Company, and was its largest individual stockholder.

In May, 1872, Mr. Babcock removed to Dubuque, where for the ensuing six years he was employed by the lumber firm of Ingram, Kennedy & Day, now the Standard Lumber Company. In 1878 he purchased an interest in the business of the lumber firm of Weston, Burch & Company, his former employers, and the firm title of Burch, Babcock & Company was then assumed. In 1881 Messrs. Burch and Babcock purchased a controlling interest in the old firm of T. Weston & Company, of Necedah, Wisconsin, thereupon incorporating the business as the Necedah Lumber Company, of which Mr. Babcock was elected, and still continues, secretary. The log cut of the company averages from twenty to twenty-five million feet per annum, and the corporation is known and recognized as one of the strong lumber concerns of the northwest.

Mr. Burch, whose home is in Dubuque, Iowa, left the details of the active management of the business to Mr. Babcock, and it is no detraction from the former's reputation as a business man and financier to say that to Mr. Babcock's indomitable industry and perseverance is largely due the success of the magnificent enterprise. Cautious and conservative, he at the same time possesses energy and promptness of resolution, a business sagacity and patience which enable him to master the minutiae of details, a grasp of mind that reaches far beyond the exigencies of the moment and, added to these, the loftiest principles of integrity govern his every transaction. With those in his employ Mr. Babcock has ever maintained a lively sympathy, showing at all times an unmistakable regard for their feelings and rights. That this is appreciated by his employes is evidenced by the fact that during his entire business career he has never had to encounter a strike among his workmen, although retaining in his employ from two hundred to six hundred men.

Among those concerned in the great lumber industry of the northwest he was the pioneer in insisting that "the laborer is worthy of his hire,"—that all employes should be paid in cash, and that the wages of those in his service should be as high as anyone else paid for similar labor.

Activity in public affairs and a strong political adherency were inevitable in a man of such characteristics, and not long after he took up his abode in Necedah he was elected president of the village. In 1888 he was elected to the Wisconsin general assembly, in which he served as chairman of the committee on incorporations; and in 1890 he was reëlected, at a time when very few of the Republican candidates were successful in the state. As a member of the legislature his strong personality made itself felt by all with whom he came in contact, and he was ever ready to use his influence in the support of those measures which seemed to him for the public good. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a number of laws which have had a lasting and most beneficial effect upon the prosperity of the state.

In 1892 Mr. Babcock was nominated by the Republicans of the third congressional district of his state, comprising the counties of Adams, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Richland, Sauk and Vernon, as their candidate for congress. He defeated his Democratic opponent by a majority of three thousand votes. He became a member of the fifty-third congress, in which he served on the committee on the District of Columbia. In 1894 he was renominated for congress, and was again elected,—this



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH W. BABCOCK, NECEDAH, WISCONSIN.

time by a majority of nearly eight thousand over the candidate of the Democrats and Populists. In the fifty-fourth congress Mr. Babcock was appointed chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, a position in which he gives most eminent satisfaction.

While a member of the fifty-third congress Mr. Babcock was chosen vice-chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, and upon the resignation from congress of Hon. John A. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, who was chairman of that committee, became his successor. For this position he was peculiarly fitted, by reason of his rare executive ability and systematic business habits, which he carried with him into politics, as was shown by the able manner in which he conducted the campaign of 1894, which resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Democracy in November of that year. In February, 1896, he was unanimously reëlected to the chairmanship.


In congress Mr. Babcock is both popular and successful. His constituents and those who call upon him regarding matters pertaining to public business find him accessible at all times, and ready to hear them and if possible give them the required aid. A thorough man of affairs, he is one of those clear-headed, constructive and able business managers whose persistent industry, comprehensive grasp of details and power to marshal them for practical results, make him invaluable in committee, where legislation is perfected and all important measures are prepared.

In the month of November, 1867, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Babcock to Miss Mary A. Finch, of Lyons, Iowa. They have one son, Charles Ebenezer, born in 1868, who is a graduate of the law school of the University of Michigan, and who is now in the office of the Necedah

Lumber Company. An adopted daughter, Amelia M., is now the wife of S. H. Reed, of Necedah. The family are attendants of the Congregational church.

The foregoing outline of Mr. Babcock's course through life and of the principles which governed it will make a studied delineation of the character unnecessary. We may be permitted to add, however, that a man of more truly sterling qualities will not be readily pointed out among his contemporaries. He is one of that class of men who form the great conservative element of society,—men who bring in opposition the modest and unconscious resistance of sound principle and virtuous example to those elements of instability which are put in motion by the ambitious, the reckless and the corrupt.

Mr. Babcock is the artificer of his own fortunes; he is essentially a self-made man. No one owed less in early life to what is termed good fortune. Every advancing step has been the legitimate result of foresight, integrity and cheerful labor. He is a successful business man, but his prosperity, instead of being accidental, is owing to years of persevering industry, to a singularly quick perception of character and to a native good sense and soundness of judgment which would have made him successful in any vocation that he might have chosen.

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